

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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SEPTEMBER, 1938



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 15

SEPTEMBER, 1938

NUMBER 9

Symbol of France — and a Glory of the World

Rheims Cathedral, Restored After the Travail of the War

On July 10, 1938, Rheims Cathedral was formally reopened, with all the marvelous pomp of Church and State that could be called to commemorate the restoration of this ancient edifice, to again serve as a place in which to worship God. We are privileged to reproduce this compelling story with the permission of the author, Clair Price, and The New York Times, in which the article was first published on the day of the celebration.

TODAY is a proud day in Rheims. Before an international audience of invited guests and with all the crimson and purple splendor which the church brings to these great occasions, Rheims Cathedral is being formally reopened this morning after sixteen years' work in repairing the appalling damage inflicted by German artillery during the World War. Down to last October, when the repairs were completed, the whole of the cathedral had not been used since Sept. 19, 1914. On that day, while German shells were crashing over the center of the town, mass was said in the cathedral before one single worshiper.

That night the shelling ignited the woodwork, and for two days the great cathedral blazed like a furnace. No other disaster to art during the war so horrified the world. Rheims Cathedral was Gothic architecture at its richest and purest. It was covered without by a lacework of sculpture and fretted ornament and intricate tracery which made it one of the glories of Christendom. High above the roofs of Rheims it soared in graceful beauty to innumerable pinnacles and higher still to the two great towers where the bells hung. It was tremendous in its size, and the thunder of its big bell, the "Charlotte," filled all Rheims when it spoke and could be heard miles away.

It was the third church on that site. The first was a basilica built in A. D. 401 from stones of the ancient citadel. The second was a much larger church, which was built in 822 and perished in the fire of 1211. The third was the magnificent cathedral of today. It is said that when Alberic de Humbert, then Archbishop of Rheims, unfolded his plans for a colossal new cathedral his architect, Robert de Courcy, was staggered. Where were the skilled hands to be found to execute such plans? Where the money?

"God and man will aid us," said the Archbishop.

It was that spirit of faith and adventure which wrought such miracles as Rheims Cathedral. They were wrought with great speed and energy, although architect and workmen were carried away by the excitement of the beauty created.

The first stone of the new cathedral was laid in 1212. Blue-smocked masons raised soaring piers swiftly above the huddled houses of medieval Rheims. Stone carvers and sculptors toiled at dust-laden benches, chiseling out the rich ornamentation of the thousands of sculptured figures. Illuminators prepared drawings of the traceried windows, and painters and glass stainers drew from kilns finished sections of glass glowing like jewels with rich colors.

The architect was everywhere at once, directing hundreds of skilled craftsmen and watching the pointed arches and high-poised vaults taking form until he had wrought such beauty out of the springing Gothic that stone could do no more. In thirty years the new cathedral was completed and the Gothic had said its last word. The first Te Deum was chanted within its walls in 1242. And it is one of the distinctions of Notre Dame de Rheims among the world's great cathedrals that it stood practically unchanged from that day to our own time.

No man needed to know the technicalities of cathedrals in order to be impressed by the structure as it stood at the outbreak of the World War. A man who didn't know an ambulatory from a flying buttress could not help but turn toward that gigantic presence with reverence and admiration. People said after the fire of September, 1914, that the cathedral was ruined, but much worse than that was still to come. From that moment to the final allied offensive of October, 1918, Rheims was never out of the fire zone. French troops and the few

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

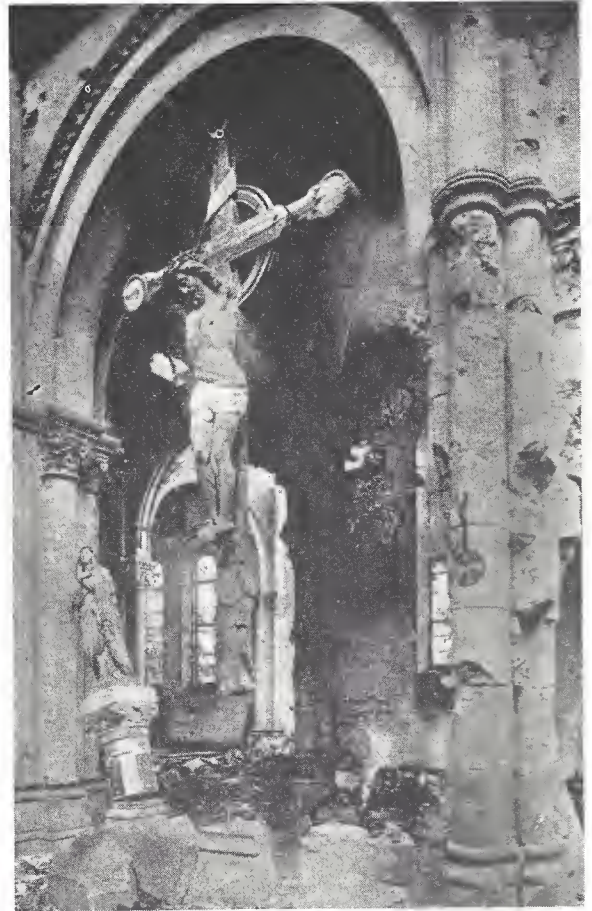
civilians who remained (the last were evacuated in 1917) moved into the champagne cellars which became an underground town of barracks, schools and dormitories; and the crumbling city above ground was left to the scream and crash of German shells.

Rheims Cathedral was the old royal cathedral of France. In the first rude basilica from which it is descended, Clovis, the first Frankish King, was baptized in 496. To the French its grandeur was more than that of "the most beautiful structure produced by the Middle Ages." For centuries it has been the symbol of France's very self. It has never been more symbolic than during the four heroic years of 1914-18. All its treasures that could be moved were safe in Paris. Its porches were bandaged with sandbags. As far as possible, its broken sculpture and shattered glass were salvaged as they fell. There was nothing more that its aged Archbishop, Cardinal Luçon, and the few other heroic souls who risked their lives to watch over their charge could do.

It was hit repeatedly and deliberately, for the Germans alleged that the French were using its 260-foot towers as an observation post, a charge which the French denied. Two hundred and eighty-seven direct hits were counted, and there must have been many more which escaped observation. Yet on Armistice Day in 1918, when the long terror ended,



Rheims as it appeared during the crowning of the Dauphin after Joan of Arc's victories.



Rheims as it was during the World War after bombardment.

the "Charlotte" still hung in the south tower and for the first time in four years the thunder of its voice boomed out above the utter desolation of Rheims. Despite the pitiless hammering it had received, the cathedral still stood, a monument to the skill of the thirteenth-century masons who built it. Indeed, viewed from a distance, it seemed to be still intact, seemed still to retain all its old grandeur. But what a meeting when you came closer!

The lacework of sculpture which made its west front one of the world's masterpieces was gashed and splintered. Its outer roof was gone and great holes had been torn in the stone vaulting, so that parts of the nave lay open to the sky and there were pools of rainwater in the yawning shell craters in the floor. Tons of masonry had fallen from the biggest hole in the vaulting and completely buried the high altar. One of the four master pillars at the transept crossing had been hit by a heavy shell and so shattered that it barely held together.

To the inexperienced eye the state of the cathedral was ghastly beyond description; to the architect's eye it was truly desperate. Between the vaulting and the soaring arches which should have supported it there were gaps, in some cases of four or five

inches. The whole structure was beginning to sag under the pounding it had received. Pillars and buttresses were beginning to loosen and break up. The stonework was beginning to crumble. The great cathedral could not have held together much longer. But it was not utterly destroyed. Again France itself was symbolized by the most wonderful of all its national monuments.

With the whole of the devastated areas crying out for rebuilding, some time necessarily passed before the French Government could begin turning this frightful chaos back into a marvel of beauty. By 1927 vines were growing again on the old battlefields to the north and east, and rebuilt Rheims was beginning to lose its pervasive smell of fresh plaster and the chalky-white dust of its Soissons building stone. In the cathedral M. Herriot on behalf of the government handed over the structurally restored nave to those who use it for religious worship, and on Ascension Day in 1927 the venerable Cardinal Luçon was able to celebrate high mass in his cathedral church for the first time since the war.

He did not live to see the completion of work on the transepts and the choir, which was to take another ten years' time. When the whole of the restored structure was handed over last October, its consecration fell to the new Archbishop, Cardinal Suhard. The long-soaring interior then looked as new as if it had just come from the builders' hands—and so it does today.

It may easily be that the cathedral means more to the civilized life of the world today than at any previous time within living memory. The French astounded Bismarck by the rapidity of their recovery after 1871. They have astounded the world by their recovery since 1918. The man who sees Notre Dame of Rheims today need be in no doubt as to what it has undergone, for its war scars are plainly visible on the fretwork of sculpture which covers its immense exterior. But structurally it is again strong, sound and whole. Today more than ever it is symbolic of the indestructible spirit of France.

The whole cathedral is in a sense a memorial to the great French apostle, St. Remigius, and the little phial of holy oil which was supposed to have been brought down from heaven by a dove for his baptism of Clovis. The sculpture of the west front is full of the story. It is not the kind of story that is taken most literally nowadays, yet for centuries that little phial was a political as well as a religious power in France. It was that which impelled Joan of Arc to clear the road to the "sacred city" of Rheims in order that Charles VII might be anointed King with the holy oil in the cathedral in 1429. It was that which for 800 years brought the Kings of France to Rheims Cathedral for their anointing, for the miraculous oil was supposed to endow them with a right more divine than the divine right of all other Kings.

But Citizen Ruhl trampled the sacred phial underfoot at the time of the revolution in 1793, and

since then no King of France has died on his throne. The broken fragments of the phial, with a few drops of the scented oil, were supposed to have been gathered up and used for the anointing of that most reactionary of the Bourbons, Charles X, in 1825; but apparently the miraculous powers of the oil did not survive its contact with Citizen Ruhl's irreverently republican boot. Charles X was the last King of France to be anointed at Rheims, the last to fly the traditional white flag with the golden fleurs-de-lis.

Since then the worship of the lilies at Rheims has been superseded by the divine right of democracy. But the lilies which were torn down at the revolution you can see up there on the ridge of the choir roof today. To the State, Rheims Cathedral is not officially a church but rather the noblest of all national monuments that fall to the care of the republic. And it has a meaning outside of France. Several other countries contributed to its restoration—in the United States John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was the donor of a large sum.

How far has the restoration succeeded in giving



FRANCE REDEDICATES RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

The procession of the clergy entering the cathedral, restored largely from money donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the solemn service of reconsecration in the presence of delegations from the United States and England.

back to the world the cathedral which was one of its artistic glories before the war?

The answer to this question cannot help but be a heart-breaking one. Some of the 2,300 statues in the embroidery of sculpture which clothed the exterior came through the destruction intact. Of the rest, a surprising amount of original detail has been saved. Broken bits of gargoyles, capitals, stained glass and heads, arms, legs of all sizes were picked up within or without the cathedral walls by soldiers, workmen, townspeople and the clergy. Some were taken away as souvenirs and afterward sent back to Rheims from all over the world. Hundreds of statues have been skillfully pieced together, among them the famous "Smiling Angel" of Rheims.

And yet there are hundreds more still as gashed and splintered as they were on Armistice Day in 1918. Will they ever be restored? It is not impossible, for the Ministry of Fine Arts has in its archives in Paris photographs of practically every detail in the whole sculpture of the cathedral. But any hopes in that direction must necessarily be left to the future. The preservation of what exists rather than the restoration of what is lost is the rule which governs the State's care of its historical monuments.

What has now been finished is the immense labor of structural restoration. All the main outlines and the tremendous strength of the great cathedral have been recovered. There will be broken statues and discolored stone on its facade for years, perhaps generations, to come—a reminder that Notre Dame of Rheims is one of the threads of continuity on which the history of France has been strung.

Henry Ford at Seventy-Five Looks Ahead

HENRY FORD celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on July 30th, last, and, as in the past, he is yet one of America's most forward looking citizens and business men. Hailed by his city "as a man who deserved to succeed" 8,000 of Detroit's children sang on his birthday and fourteen hundred men and women, old friends and business leaders, attended a dinner given in his honor, and later in the day, seated in an ancient Model "T" car with Mrs. Ford, he watched a giant birthday cake open, out of which stepped a six-year-old girl who presented a bouquet to him. July 30th was indeed a great day for Detroit.

In a newspaper interview he stressed his faith in increasing national prosperity and ventured a prediction of a business upturn in September, with high wages and low prices aiding the movement. "This country just can't be stopped," he said. "Just think that the automobile industry is scarcely thirty-five years old, and then use your imagination as to what can happen in the future.

"We will keep right on going forward, improv-

ing production and inventing things to make life better for our people."

Asserting that there was "much work yet to be done," he added:

"We are going right on producing, regardless of the Labor Board or any other agency."

The prosperity he envisages, he said, would come "when industry provides a greater market for the farmer," and he expressed no worries over the mounting national debt.

"What we need to do," he said, "is to create so much wealth that the debt will melt away and we should also see that the money is handled for the benefit of the people."

At the dinner given Mr. Ford there sat many old friends who knew him in the days when he was trying to perfect his gasoline "buggy." Of these perhaps Mr. Alex Dow, President of the Detroit Edison Company, knew best of all the history of Mr. Ford's start. During the war the writer saw much of Mr. Dow who, in our opinion, stands, as measured by capacity, high integrity and vision, near the top of the industrial world. We recall Mr. Dow relating to us how he was reluctantly compelled to ask Mr. Ford to choose between his position as power plant engineer of the then rather small Detroit Edison Company or the task of building his gasoline motor car, which work was being carried on in a little red brick barn back of Mr. Ford's modest home on Bagley Avenue. This was back in 1893. Engrossed in his invention, the then power plant engineer often forgot to come down to the power house for a day or two at a time. Mr. Ford chose the road that led to the Ford automobile which in turn revolutionized the transportation of the world, giving highway construction an impetus that was not even dreamed of. Schoolboy essays no longer refer to the "Appian Way."

Mr. William J. Cameron, whose voice is often heard on the air, was the principal speaker at the dinner, his talk devoted to an analysis of Mr. Ford's philosophy and the Ford influence upon engineering and upon society. Mr. Cameron said:

"Mr. Ford's theory of management leads toward social nutrition. He conceived the duty of management to be the production of goods of quality by methods so economical that the resulting low prices and quantity production would enable the manufacturer to pay a higher wage for a shorter day's work. If it were not a general benefit, it was no benefit at all.

"Mr. Ford knows something of depressions, too. He began business in one. When his friends said: 'You can't start business now—there's going to be hard times,' he said: 'There's going to be worse than hard times if we don't start business now.'

"He believed in work as an economic prophylaxis, he believes in it still. On that principle he began, and, being a right principle, it kept him going.

"To be sure, it lacks novelty, it lacks all the magic wonder of many modern proposals, but it has this very notable advantage—it works. No one will ever appeal it to the supreme court. It is in harmony with the laws of God and man.

"Mr. Ford has lived long enough to see many alien substitutes offered for work, and if he does not grow excited about them, he may well be pardoned, for he has also seen them peter out. From experience he has distilled a faith that they always will peter out.

"Where Mr. Ford is the subject, it is usually his influence on the automobile that is stressed. But he has done more than make the automobile available to the millions.

"Engineers tell us that greater than the machine we ride around in is the production machine he developed to build it. Economists tell us that greater than that is the social influence of the production machine under his management.

"Most of his contributions to the nation's mechanical advance are embedded and lost to sight in the processes of scores of industries; men of a later time tracing those contributions to their source will be astonished that so many improvements emanated from one person.

"His discoveries and inventions have become common property; they were eagerly seized and used because they helped production.

"It is not generally known that every patent taken in Mr. Ford's name was taken solely to prevent industry at large being exploited by any later discovery or invention of the same things.

"There never has been a suit for infringement of a Ford patent; whatever he learns is open for all industry to use. I don't know, but I suppose this is done in the confidence that by the time others catch up with him, he will have discovered something better.

"Those who know Mr. Ford have sometimes heard him say, 'If I knew what was right, I would do it.'

"His refusal to follow some of the more noisily publicized movements of these times has been made in the face of promises that acquiescence on his part would mean money for him—either an opportunity to lower wages or to do more business in certain quarters. But the thing offended his basic sense of right."

"Every man should make up his mind that if he expects to succeed, he must give an honest return for the other man's dollar."—*Edward H. Harri-*
man.

Run of the Mine

The 1939 Wage Contract

"THE BLACK DIAMOND," one of the leading coal trade papers, on August 13, 1938, carried the following editorial:

THE NEW WAGE SCALE

"Preliminary negotiations for a new wage agreement to govern mine labor in the bituminous fields are already under way. It should be recalled that the present wage scale was agreed to by the producers with the distinct understanding that at least the cost of production would be assured the operators by federal legislation. Up to date, with the exception of a few months when minimum prices prevailed, open market quotations, unrestricted in any way, have brought the market level down to a point where actual costs are far above the return received from the sale of the product.

"The current wage scale has greatly increased the cost of production and this added cost, in most instances, is an 'out of pocket' expenditure by the operator. In view of this situation, the producers should think twice before renewing the present scale in view of all the existing circumstances. The current scale was signed with the distinct understanding that a minimum price law would take care of the arbitrary increase foisted on the public and the industry. Minimum prices have not been in effect and there is grave doubt that they ever will be for any prolonged period, which is sufficient grounds for negotiating a new wage scale without this intangible factor dominating the discussions."

The editor is right in his statement that *price regulation with minimums not less than the cost of production in the several price areas, was not only promised but definitely assured* by the representatives of the mine workers when the present Appalachian wage scale was negotiated. Just how many coal operators really believed that the "Guffey Bill" would insure them a price, at least equal to cost, we cannot say, but we are inclined to the theory that there was even then a fair percentage of doubters on the scale committee. We note that the editor further remarks:

"Minimum prices have not been in effect and there is grave doubt that they ever will be for any prolonged period."

So far we are in full accord with the editorial but we are not so sure that wage reductions represent the way out. To our way of thinking, an increased measure of friendly cooperation between

the leaders as well as the rank and file of the Mine Workers Union and the industry, might prove more satisfactory, and even more just, than a wage reduction. In taking this view we have two main ideas in mind; first, the industry is gradually drying up due to lack of market; second, as a result of lack of market the working time and monthly and annual wage is, with few exceptions, not what steady, proficient mine workers deserve. Both employers and employes are riding the toboggan, side by side.

Let us take the men employed in our own mines as an example. The average net wage earned by all union employes, men and boys, above and below ground, was, for the first six months of 1934, \$5.86 per day, the average hours worked per day, 7.43, the 7-hour day taking effect April 1, 1934, in the middle of the six months' period. For the first six months of 1938, the average was \$7.08 for a 7-hour day, an increase of \$1.22 or 20.8 per cent. If the comparison was based on hourly earnings then the wage for the first half of 1938 would be \$1.554 or 26.5 per cent higher than that of the first half of 1934, and yet monthly and annual wages are not either sufficient or satisfactory.

We now come to one situation that can be corrected through the new wage scale and which will actually increase the monthly wages of the mine workers without reducing the daily wage rates, and which will reduce cost of production. The bituminous wage contracts throughout the nation restrict the days that men may work to five per week—this without exception except as to certain technicians, etc. The last contract made between the anthracite industry and its employes, recognizing this annoying and expensive restriction, provides "that at the option of the operator, the employes at any operation shall work six (6) days per week in any twelve (12) weeks in any contract year."

We can cry to heaven, to the "Great White Father," as the Indians call the President, to the Bituminous Coal Commission and to all the other powers, but in the last analysis the law of supply and demand will continue to work inexorably, and price and quality will still rule as business getters. Every thinking mine worker should insist on the right to work six days when work is available and artificial restraints, perhaps applicable to the garment workers' trade, should not be saddled on an industry as highly seasonal as the coal industry.

Many employers in order to keep their total costs down to where they can exist have resorted to swing men, an expedient as unsatisfactory to the employer as it is to the workmen who really like to know what tomorrow's job will be. *The bituminous mine contract should be amended to admit of all men working when they can work.* The stores

in all mining communities are now loaded up with mine workers' accounts made necessary by short working time. Are these workers to be given a chance to pay back store bills and properly equip their children for school and winter weather, now not far ahead. Talk this over in your local meetings. The sane thing would be to eliminate the five-day restriction right now by local agreement.

More Anon the Guffey Bill

THE Bituminous Coal Commission, made up of men who are doubtless "doing their best," recently instructed the District Boards representing the several western states, to fix minimum prices for submission to the Commission for its approval.

The Board for District 19, Wyoming, met in Cheyenne, August 9th, practically a full Board, plus a number of coal operators who were not Board members, present. The Board quickly found that instructions had been issued by the Commission in Washington to fix prices for some 62 grades and sizes mined in Wyoming, which would, when the coal was sold, show a realization equal to at least a weighted average for Price Area No. 7, comprising the states of Utah and Wyoming, of \$2.2350 per ton.

In view of the fact that the average weighted cost of production in Wyoming mines had been fixed at \$2.0660 per ton, it is difficult to understand why Wyoming operators are compelled to fix a minimum average price of \$2.2350, suggesting a margin of \$.169 per ton, when the Commission's figures show that a profit of not to exceed three cents per ton was made in 1937. It is also equally significant that the Utah operators, whose weighted average costs for 1937 was \$2.4960 per ton, were likewise instructed to set up prices that would produce an average realization of \$2.2350, or \$.2610 per ton less than it cost to produce their product. The difficulty lies with the law which mandatorily requires Wyoming and Utah to equalize their minimum prices, even though there is a difference of \$.43 per ton between the cost of production in the two states.

The facts are, as we have heretofore stated, the so-called "Guffey Bill" cannot be made to work, and we feel that the Commission, made up of intelligent men, must have long ago come to the same conclusion. The law is, however, on the statute books and some gesture toward achievement must be carried on, the net result to the coal operator so far merely a tax of one cent per ton, plus District Board and clerical expenses, all of which makes it just so much harder to meet the competition of fuel oil and natural gas.

The prices formulated and put into effect on January 3, 1938, only lasted until the close of February 25, 1938, or 54 days. Since then, a period of approximately six months, the industry has been slogging along, making up cost and other data, attending meetings at the expense of regular duties and paying assessments. Thousands of reams of good paper have been used up in orders, circulars, and blank reports, regardless of the fact that the weather man has more control over the prosperity or non-prosperity of coal mines than all the regulatory Commissions that legislators can invent.

To what extent coal is being displaced by fuel oil and natural gas as a result of the uncertainties that attach to coal prices is hard to measure, but the fact remains that every quotation for coal for future delivery contains a clause reading something like the following:

"This price is subject to the rules and regulations of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, and to any revision required under the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937."

No large consumer is going to hog-tie his industry with a contract for coal that may require him to pay any price for his requirements, when a fuel oil or natural gas salesman stands ready to quote a flat price for one year or five years. That is not the way the world's business is carried on.

The facts should be faced squarely by the sponsors of the Bill. It is only further strangling a now moribund industry and is costing the mine workers greater loss of employment than many of the things such as mechanization that the spokesmen for the workers complain about. The Act should be repealed promptly when Congress reconvenes.

Taxes Again

LIKE thousands of other workers we gathered together enough money to buy one hundred shares of stock in a perfectly responsible, reputable industry. This nominal investment pays a small annual dividend return. In substance, the company pays us a small annual rental for the use of the sum we invested, just as a man pays rental for the use of a cottage built by a thrifty neighbor for rental purposes.

Just how long the millions of small investors like ourselves will continue to receive even a nominal return is a question, in view of the rapid increase in tax demands made by federal, state, municipal and other sub-divisions of our government. The particular company we have reference to paid 7.9 cents from every gross dollar of revenue received in 1925 for taxation purposes. For the year 1938, 17 cents out of every dollar must be paid in the form of taxes. The increased taxation payments

have been met in the majority of instances by reductions in operating expenses, which have been brought about by improved technique, better and more efficient management, and, let us face the facts, a reduction in the number of persons employed.

The president of this particular company, in a circular to his stockholders, recently said:

"* * * the chief beneficiaries of increased service and efficiency of operations of the company are our customers and the recipients of taxes. Certainly, so far as the customer is concerned, this is as it should be, but this continuous and very rapid increase in the tax burden is not only a matter which should give great concern to the owners and the management of the company, but to our consumers and the general public as well. Unless there is an end to the increase of taxes and a reasonable hope held out for a reversal in their trend, it must be obvious that not only the consumer but also those who are dependent upon taxes as the source of their income will suffer in common with the other parties in interest. Governments and the wards of government should know that their welfare is dependent upon continued health in business, and that the stifling of business will react against the entire public interest."

The name of the company referred to is the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., a company that is most efficiently and economically managed, has never paid extravagant dividend returns and which has not been attacked as yet by any branch of the federal government except through the medium of a growing rate of taxation. There is food for thought in President Henry J. Bauer's comments.

Sensible Regulations

FROM the daily press we gather that WPA workers in Wyoming will be compelled to file a statement of any income they may have separate and apart from WPA wages or salaries.

Another controversial issue which bids fair of settlement is that of people on relief and subjects of public charity maintaining automobiles for pleasure driving purposes. The press reports six auto owners in Laramie County, Wyoming, having surrendered their license plates as a condition for obtaining relief.

It is quite time to look the relief situation squarely in the face. The world agrees that no person worthy or unworthy should be allowed to starve or go unclothed, but when the political smoke clears away the world will also agree that those who are unable to provide for themselves must remain content with reasonable necessities,

dispensing with the luxurious, and driving an automobile for pleasure is still looked upon by the world as in the pleasure category.

The facts are that there are too many financially irresponsible people, as well as some who are otherwise irresponsible, driving automobiles in these United States. Cars, new and second-hand, are being driven by people who cannot afford same except at the expense of other and more important things or through the receipt of charity. Thousands of such cars are being driven by owners who have no place in which to shove them at night, the public streets used for garage purposes. Again cars are being driven up and down the streets and highways in an unsafe repair condition without safe tires or adequate braking power and in the majority of instances, the owners carry no insurance whatever, through which innocent parties might be recompensed for injuries received.

Politicians and publicists can shout their heads off as to equality of rights and privileges but the man who, either from lack of inclination or capacity, fails to develop earning power, must content himself with a nominal standard of living and the more thrifty, industrious and competent class, who can and do produce, should not be overloaded for the protection of those who lack either capacity or inclination to achieve.

Quarter Million Tons of Coal Go to Oil

THE daily press of August 18th, carried the following item:

"Perth Amboy, N. J. 8/17

The American Smelting and Refining Company, the International Smelting and Refining Company, and the Metal and Thermit Company have switched from coal to oil. These changes represent a loss of approximately 250,000 tons of coal annually."

By order issued August 5, 1938, the National Bituminous Coal Commission issued a reaffirmation of an earlier order which reads in part:

"The Commission construes the third paragraph of Section 4 (e) of the Act, which limits contracts for the sale of coal from and after the date of the approval of the Act, *'until prices shall have been established'* to a period not longer than thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, as meaning that the thirty (30) day limitation on contracts shall be effective *'while'* or *'as long as'* prices are not established, the word *'until'* referring to the entire time of the duration of a condition, rather than the mere point of inception of such condition."

Thereafter the order makes it possible for an

operator to sell coal to any Federal Government Agency for a contract period of "not exceeding one year," etc. Keep in mind that the preamble of the Act includes the statement:

"That regulation of the sale and distribution in interstate commerce of bituminous coal is imperative for the protection of such commerce;"

Perhaps the Perth Amboy incident represents *protection* of coal in commerce, but to the average operator and the thinking mine worker, the situation sounds somewhat like the solemn though mellifluous asseverations of Charlie McCarthy.

The Growing Use of Electric Cap Lamps in Great Britain

FROM figures recently compiled by the Chief Inspector of Mines of Great Britain for the years 1931 to 1936, inclusive, there is shown a decided increase in the use of electric cap lamps replacing the hand lamps formerly used.

Perhaps the most striking results of this change rest in the fact that in the Scottish coal mines the disease known as nystagmus, practically unknown in America, is rapidly disappearing, the figures indicating the following situation:

In 1931, the percentage of cap lamps over all electric safety lamps used in Scotland was 60.48. During that year nystagmus certificates were issued in the proportion of 3.25 for each 1000 workers. With the continuing growth and the use of electric cap lamps reaching 92.17% of all electric safety lamps in 1936, the nystagmus certificates were reduced to 0.40 per 1000 workers.

It seems rather strange that British operators and miners would continue to use the hand lamp with resultant injury to eyesight including heavy payments for workmen's compensation, while miners working in the United States used cap lamps almost from the beginning whether same were of the oil burning, acetylene or electric type.

It was interesting to note that the Scottish Mines lead England and Wales in the adoption of electric cap lamps, although the percentage of such in the southern countries is now growing very rapidly.

A New Scottish Employees' Magazine

OUR Scottish friends, "The Fife Coal Company, Ltd.," came out in July with an Employees' Magazine to be published quarterly hereafter.

Volume One, Number One, presents a varied miscellany of good things, not the least of which is the editorial or foreword, in which is set forth the purpose of the publication, that of establishing a

closer contact between employee and employer. The Fife Coal Company's employees number in excess of 9000, making frequent personal contacts on the part of the higher officials and the men quite difficult, except through a medium such as the new publication will present.

Due consideration will be given to the cause of safety in the magazine, the management of The Fife Coal Company justly proud of the progress that has been made toward accident reduction, the manshifts per accident increasing 129 per cent between the calendar year 1933 and the first five months of 1938.

As evidence of our abundant approval of the new publication we have taken the liberty of "lifting" the admirable cartoon "Trying It Out," shown on another page.

Our Mine Transportation System

JUST to gratify a perhaps idle curiosity, we recently requested that the length of mine track used underground in our nine mines be determined by scaling the mine maps, the results of these measurements are shown below:

MILES OF TRACK IN ALL MINES

Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	7.00	miles
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	14.70	"
Reliance Mine, 3 Seams	15.50	"
Winton Mines, 2 Seams	10.97	"
Superior Mines, 3 Seams	19.60	"
Hanna No. 4 Mine	9.60	"
D. O. Clark Mine, Superior	1.20	"
	78.57	"
Avg. per mine (9 Mines)	8.73	"

In making use of the 78.57 miles of mine tracks, 107 electric locomotives, 96 electric hoists, and 17 horses and mules, move 3,713 mine cars with an average capacity of approximately two and one-half tons.

Seventieth Anniversary of Coal Mining in Rock Springs District

AT 10 A. M., September 17th, a monument commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the first mining of coal in the Rock Springs District will be formally dedicated, the monument to be located in the Union Pacific Railroad Company station grounds between the passenger station and "C" Street, Rock Springs.

The formal dedicatory address will be delivered by Governor Leslie A. Miller, Governor Miller's address preceded by a short address by Ex-Governor B. B. Brooks of Casper, Wyoming, Chairman of the Historical Landmark Commission of Wyoming and an address by Mr. W. M. Jeffers, President of

the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Among the distinguished guests invited are Hon. Fred H. Blume, Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court; Brigadier General Ernest D. Peek Commandant, Fort Warren; District Judge V. J. Tidball, Hon. William E. Mullen, Attorney, Cheyenne, the author of the Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Act, and others.

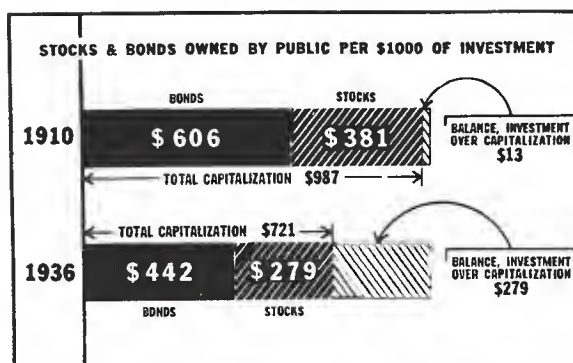
The monument, which consists of a metamorphosed sandstone boulder, will bear the following inscription:

BENEATH THIS MONUMENT
COAL WAS FIRST MINED
IN THIS DISTRICT

SITE OF
UNION PACIFIC NO. 1 MINE
A. D. 1868
ERECTED SEPTEMBER 17, 1938

The occasion will be a most memorable one and it is expected that several thousand of the mine workers of the Rock Springs District and their families will be in attendance. The exercises will be amplified by the construction of temporary loudspeakers and Station KQRS of the Wyoming Broadcasting Company, Rock Springs, will broadcast the full program. Conductor James F. Sartoris, with The Union Pacific Coal Company Rock Springs Band will enliven the occasion preceding and following the main exercises.

Can it be True?



...that the American railroads are over-capitalized, when the total par value of all outstanding stocks is only 28 cents for each dollar invested in railroad property...

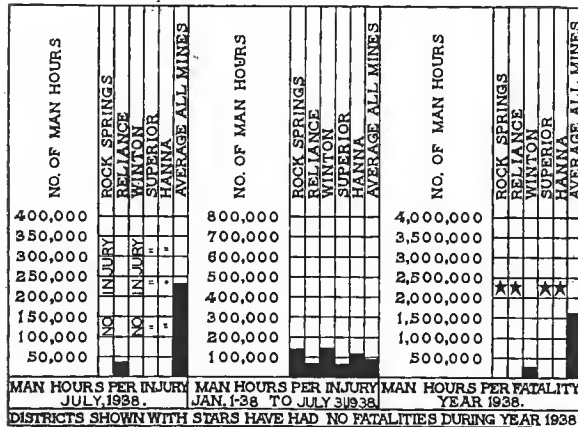
...and the bonded indebtedness—on which interest (known as fixed charges) must be paid—is only 44 cents for each dollar invested...

...and the total of *both stocks and bonds* is only 72 cents for each dollar invested?

"If the wealth of this country were distributed, 90 per cent would be destroyed by the act of distribution. The resulting starvation and anarchy would destroy the rest in less than thirty days."—*J. F. Lincoln.*

Make It Safe

July Accident Graph



Winton No. 1.....	19,159	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	18,774	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	8,393	0	No Injury
Total.....	46,326	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	8,792	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	9,527	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	8,596	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	7,574	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	11,403	0	No Injury
Total.....	45,892	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	20,664	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	11,638	0	No Injury
Total.....	32,302	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938...	233,773	1	233,773
All Districts, 1937...	263,939	2	131,970

HAVING only one injury in July was a favorable reaction to the disastrous month of June, being able to bring up the man hours per injury for the period to 96,285, compared with 87,692 at the end of June. This is about 14,000 man hours per injury behind the same period for last year. Two more months such as that of July will put the record ahead of last year. Can we do it? We can if everyone will try.

July's injury was caused by a fall of rock, as are most of the injuries. Taking down loose top or securing it with timber as soon as there is room to put it in place will reduce to a minimum this type of accident.

Nine of the mines and two of the outside sections have had one or more injuries this year. The men in these mines and outside sections should do everything possible to improve their record. There are still two mines and three outside sections which have clear records. Keep up the good work. You can maintain such a record only by eternal vigilance—work safely.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

JULY 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	21,343	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8.	32,459	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	15,257	0	No Injury
Total.....	69,059	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	22,435	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	9,814	1	9,814
Reliance Outside....	7,945	0	No Injury
Total.....	40,194	1	40,194

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	136,465	2	68,233
Rock Springs No. 8..	191,905	1	191,905
Rock Springs Outside.	100,686	0	No Injury
Total.....	429,056	3	143,019
Reliance No. 1.....	150,416	1	150,416
Reliance No. 7.....	71,036	2	35,518
Reliance Outside	53,263	1	53,263
Total.....	274,715	4	68,679
Winton No. 1.....	124,866	1	124,866
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	113,652	1	113,652
Winton Outside	53,368	0	No Injury
Total.....	291,886	2	145,943
Superior "B"	92,701	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	102,060	3	34,020
Superior "D"	92,379	1	92,379
Superior D. O. Clark.	22,064	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	90,503	2	45,252
Total.....	399,707	6	66,618
Hanna No. 4.....	166,964	2	83,482
Hanna Outside	74,517	0	No Injury
Total.....	241,481	2	120,741
All Districts, 1938...	1,636,845	17	96,285
All Districts, 1937...	2,090,917	19	110,048

July Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for July were held in Superior, Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance and Hanna on August 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th, respectively. The Bureau of Mines film, "Making A V-Eight Engine," was shown at the Rock Springs and Superior meetings, Mr. Roger N. Quirk, of the Mines Department, London, England, speaking at

the Reliance meeting.

All mines but Reliance No. 7 participated in the cash awards and Rock Springs No. 8, Winton Nos. 3 and 7½, Superior "B" and "D" each received a suit of clothes for going three or more successive months without an injury.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	John Hamilton	Joe Tomsich, Sr.	John Armstrong, Sr.	James Reese
Rock Springs No. 8	Aaron Deneley	John A. Katona	Chas. Todeschi	John Zupence
Reliance No. 1	Steve Jackovich	Leo Kozola	Tony Taucher, Sr.	Wm. E. Greek
Winton No. 1	John Myska	Jack Krmptoch	John Wilkes	Wilkie Henry
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	Geo. Smith	B. Aguilar	John Easton, Jr.	John Bailey
Superior "B"	John J. Weaver	Chas. Axon	Victor Chaussart	Roy Huber
Superior "C"	Hugo Hill	John Pollari	Guido Sebastian	Clyde Rock
Superior "D"	Geo. Bobchalk	E. A. Olin	Dana J. Powell	Leslie Low
Hanna No. 4	John Clark	Tony Varvandakis	Carlyle Pomeroy	Gus Collins
Total	\$135	\$90	\$45	\$90

Suits of clothes awarded: Cyril Yenke, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; Wm. Morrison, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine; Thos. Stephenson, Superior "B" Mine and Ed. Adams, Superior "D" Mine. Reliance No. 7 Mine was ineligible to participate.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past seven months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be given at the close of the year 1938:

Robert Barbero, Rock Springs
J. R. Mann, Rock Springs
Nestor Neimi, Rock Springs

Max Cologna, Reliance
Everett Gordon, Reliance
Erwin Groark, Reliance
LeRoy McComas, Reliance

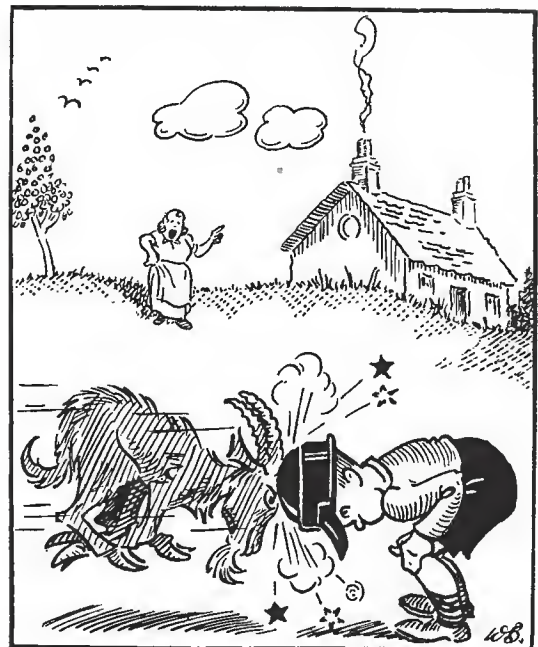
Ben Dona, Winton
John Miller, Jr., Winton

Del Homan, Superior
Lawrence Hysell, Superior
Matthew Miller, Superior
Reno Moretti, Superior
George Tomich, Superior
John J. Vase, Superior

Emmett Bain, Hanna
Rudolph Makinen, Hanna

"Capitalism will eventually pass. So will the moon, by the way."—Walter B. Pitkin.

Trying it out



"Come on, noo, Wullie, wi' yer faither's hat; it's time he was awa' tae the pit."

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1938

EVIDENTLY the men in the various sections got down to business during July when the injuries were reduced from six in June to one in July. Now all we have to do is keep the trend in this direction. If your section is among the "No Injury" ones, do your part to keep it there. Those who work in the

sections which have had an injury will need to put forth every effort to keep their section from getting farther down the list. There is satisfaction in being at the head of the list because to get there requires effort, and to stay there, continued effort. "Accidents happen when safety effort ceases."

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS							
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours	Per Injury	
1. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 1	32,501	0	No Injury		
2. Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	25,018	0	No Injury		
3. M. A. Sharp.....	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 1	22,064	0	No Injury		
4. Ed White	Hanna	4, Section 5	19,677	0	No Injury		
5. Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	19,432	0	No Injury		
6. George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	19,012	0	No Injury		
7. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	18,725	0	No Injury		
8. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	18,494	0	No Injury		
9. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	18,305	0	No Injury		
10. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior	C, Section 3	18,039	0	No Injury		
11. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	18,018	0	No Injury		
12. John Traeger	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	17,913	0	No Injury		
13. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1, Section 5	17,353	0	No Injury		
14. Julius Reuter	Reliance	1, Section 9	17,178	0	No Injury		
15. Gus Collins	Hanna	4, Section 9	16,954	0	No Injury		
16. L. F. Gordon.....	Superior	B, Section 3	16,471	0	No Injury		
17. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	16,212	0	No Injury		
18. Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8, Section 13	15,743	0	No Injury		
19. Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	15,673	0	No Injury		
20. Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Superior	B, Section 6	15,484	0	No Injury		
21. Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1, Section 4	15,400	0	No Injury		
22. Wm. Benson	Reliance	1, Section 8	15,365	0	No Injury		
23. James Reese	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	15,351	0	No Injury		
24. Basil Winiski	Superior	B, Section 5	15,337	0	No Injury		
25. Leslie Low	Superior	D, Section 2	15,316	0	No Injury		
26. Pete Marinoff	Winton	1, Section 5	15,295	0	No Injury		
27. Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	15,239	0	No Injury		
28. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	15,169	0	No Injury		
29. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	15,141	0	No Injury		
30. John Peternell	Winton	1, Section 3	15,120	0	No Injury		
31. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	15,120	0	No Injury		
32. Geo. Harris	Winton	1, Section 7	15,050	0	No Injury		
33. Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	14,966	0	No Injury		
34. L. Rock	Superior	C, Section 6	14,938	0	No Injury		
35. Ben Caine	Superior	D, Section 7	14,700	0	No Injury		
36. Grover Wiseman	Superior	B, Section 1	14,616	0	No Injury		
37. Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8, Section 14	14,574	0	No Injury		
38. Robert Stewart	Reliance	7, Section 1	14,532	0	No Injury		
39. Richard Haag	Superior	D, Section 4	14,315	0	No Injury		
40. John Krppan	Winton	1, Section 9	14,231	0	No Injury		

41.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	14,042	0	No Injury
42.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	13,678	0	No Injury
43.	Roy McDonald, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section 10	13,552	0	No Injury
44.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	13,447	0	No Injury
45.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	13,265	0	No Injury
46.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4,	Section 7	13,202	0	No Injury
47.	Paul Cox	Superior	D,	Section 5	12,894	0	No Injury
48.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 6	12,726	0	No Injury
49.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	12,600	0	No Injury
50.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	12,467	0	No Injury
51.	Joe Botero	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 9	12,446	0	No Injury
52.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 2	12,285	0	No Injury
53.	John Valco	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 8	12,236	0	No Injury
54.	Andrew Spence	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 1	12,026	0	No Injury
55.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 3	11,907	0	No Injury
56.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 7	11,739	0	No Injury
57.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 10	11,522	0	No Injury
58.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 4	11,039	0	No Injury
59.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	10,850	0	No Injury
60.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	10,598	0	No Injury
61.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	10,136	0	No Injury
62.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	10,087	0	No Injury
63.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	9,926	0	No Injury
64.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	9,870	0	No Injury
65.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	9,618	0	No Injury
66.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	9,604	0	No Injury
67.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	9,548	0	No Injury
68.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	9,331	0	No Injury
69.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section 4	8,218	0	No Injury
70.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	8,141	0	No Injury
71.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section 14	7,434	0	No Injury
72.	.....	Hanna	4,	Section 1	6,769	0	No Injury
73.	Pete Glavata	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	6,699	0	No Injury
74.	John Bastalich	Reliance	7,	Section 5	6,391	0	No Injury
75.	.....	Hanna	4,	Section 10	5,845	0	No Injury
76.	.....	Superior	D,	Section 8	5,383	0	No Injury
77.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	4,144	0	No Injury
78.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	4,207	0	No Injury
79.	.....	Winton	1,	Section 8	3,584	0	No Injury
80.	.....	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 11	2,968	0	No Injury
81.	.....	Winton	1,	Section 1	2,478	0	No Injury
82.	B. W. Grove	Reliance	7,	Section 7	2,401	0	No Injury
83.	H. G. Thomas	Reliance	1,	Section 10	1,960	0	No Injury
84.	Sam Evans	Reliance	1,	Section 7	1,547	0	No Injury
85.	.....	Superior	D,	Section 1	525	0	No Injury
86.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section 5	16,331	1	16,331
87.	Joe Fearn	Reliance	1,	Section 6	15,540	1	15,540
88.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	15,365	1	15,365
89.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	15,246	1	15,246
90.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	15,029	1	15,029
91.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior	C,	Section 2	14,966	1	14,966
92.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	14,560	1	14,560
93.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	14,413	1	14,413
94.	Henry Bays	Superior	D,	Section 6	14,280	1	14,280
95.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	11,228	1	11,228
96.	Steve Welch	Reliance	7,	Section 6	10,682	1	10,682
97.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	20,734	2	10,367
98.	.....	Winton	3 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Section 5	2,758	1	2,758

(Continued on following page)

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	100,686	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	74,517	0	No Injury
3. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	53,368	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	53,263	1	53,263
5. Port Ward	Superior	90,503	2	45,252
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938		1,636,845	17	96,285
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937		2,090,917	19	110,048

July Injury

LEROY MCCOMAS, *American, age 20, single, face-man, Section No. 6, Reliance No. 7 Mine.* Fracture of body of third lumbar vertebrae. Period of disability estimated twelve months.

The room in which McComas was working was up past the top entry about forty feet and they were just starting to widen it. They had cleaned all of a cut of coal except a small amount which remained on the left-hand side. The ratchet pan was extended the full length on the left-hand side of the place. LeRoy was picking at the face and the machine man was just starting to set a safety prop. A piece of rock fell, knocking down the machine man and the prop. The machine man called to McComas to "Look Out" and McComas stepped back from the face as another small piece fell and struck him.

The safety props should have been set sooner, and only by setting the safety props just as soon as there is room for them will this type of injury be prevented.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO JULY 31, 1938

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	86
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	137
Reliance No. 1 Mine	37
Reliance No. 7 Mine	5
Winton No. 1 Mine	52
Winton No. 3 Mine	721
Winton No. 7½ Mine	200
Superior "B" Mine	314
Superior "C" Mine	100
Superior "D" Mine	109
Hanna No. 4 Mine	33

*Outside
Employees
Calendar Days*

Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,833
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,413
Reliance Tipple	1,249
Winton Tipple	3,033
Superior "B" Tipple	186
Superior "C" Tipple	39
Superior "D" Tipple	487
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	261

*General Outside
Employees
Calendar Days*

Rock Springs	2,145
Reliance	102
Winton	2,630
Superior	2,902
Hanna	1,005

"Sentinels of Safety" Trophy to Be Awarded September 10, 1938

THE "Sentinels of Safety" Trophy, won by "D" Mine, Superior, in the National Safety Competition of Bituminous Coal Mines for the year 1937, will be awarded at a dinner given in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, September 10, 1938, at 12 o'clock noon.

The dinner, given in honor of the men who were employed in Superior "D" Mine during the year 1937, will be attended by these employees, officials who worked in this mine during 1937, as well as officials of the other districts and the General Office staff of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice President, Operation, will act as toastmaster.

At the invitation of Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President, The Union Pacific Coal Company, and the Hercules Powder Company, who, with the United States Bureau of Mines, sponsors the National Safety Competition, Mr. W. H. Cameron, Managing Director of the National Safety Council, will be present at the dinner and make the presentation of the trophy. Mr. Eugene McAuliffe will receive the

(Please turn to page 385)

The Genius of Shakespeare

SOME time ago we sat before more than a hundred engineering students, keen, avid youths, who were given the opportunity to ask questions of a few elder men, the most of whom had or were still occupying high positions in the educational or engineering world. Many questions had been asked and answered when a student in his senior year, a prospective mining engineer, asked for a list of reference books, say five in number that would be most helpful to a young man whose assignment when leaving college might take him to an alien land, where to a large extent he would be "on his own."

The names of five books relating to engineering, including geology, mining, metallurgy and electricity, were quickly agreed upon, when it was suggested that two additional volumes should be added, making the "one foot shelf" library one of seven volumes. The two additional books were the King James version of the Bible, and the works of William Shakespeare. In these two volumes lies the foundation of all that is worth while in the cultural line. We would place the Bible, recognized as an inexhaustible treasury of form, the best example of absolutely perfect English, first, the work of William Shakespeare as second, and worthy of the encomiums expressed by John Heminge and Henry Condell in their dedication "To The Great Variety of Readers" as published in the folio of 1632:

"Who, as he was a happy imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it. His mind and hand went together; and what he thought, he uttered with that easiness, that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers. But it is not our province, who only gather his works, and give them you, to praise him. It is yours that read him. And there we hope, to your divers capacities, you will find enough, both to draw and hold you; for his wit can no more lie hid, than it could be lost. Read him, therefore; and again, and again; and if then you do not like him, surely you are in some manifest danger, not to understand him. And so we leave you to other of his friends, who, if you need, can be your guides: if you need them not, you can lead yourselves, and others and such readers we wish him."

The genius of Shakespeare compassed every form and phase of human emotion and thought; the imaginative, the quaint, the superstitious, the grotesque. His writings carry the soul of beauty or the soul of hideousness; the soul of goodness or the soul of evil; the soul of joy or of fear. To select but a few of the transcendent utterances of

this great genius, whose work is the heritage of the whole civilized world, is a difficult task. We will cull certain lines that are best known. Our first brief selections are from the play *Romeo and Juliet* written 1591-96:

"Thou shalt not stir a foot to seek a foe."

"Peer'd forth the golden window of the east,"

"* * * most are busied when they're most alone,—"

"Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;"

"O, teach me how I should forget to think."

"Earth-treading stars that make dark heaven light;"

"* * * one fire burns out another's burning,
"One pain is lessen'd by another's anguish;"

"This precious book of love, this unbound lover,
"To beautify him, only lacks a cover;"

"That book in many's eyes doth share the glory
That in gold clasps locks in the golden story;"

"True, I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,"

"For you and I are past our dancing days;"

"O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!
It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night"

"Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear!"

"If love be blind, love cannot hit the mark."

"He jests at scars that never felt a wound.—"

"It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!—"

"As daylight doth a lamp; her eyes in heaven
Would through the airy region stream so bright
That birds would sing, and think it were not
night.—"

"O, that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek!"

"What's in a name? that which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet;"

"* * * swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable."

"They are but beggars that can count their worth;"

"* * * 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as
a church-door."

"Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit;
For 'tis a throne where honour may be crown'd
Sole monarch of the universal earth."

"Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy."

"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops."

"Death lies on her like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."

"* * * O mischief, thou art swift
To enter in the thoughts of desperate men!"

The play "The Merchant of Venice" is the ancient story of the merciless Jew as told by early Italian writers. Shylock is a proud man and those with whom he deals are neither proud nor intellectual and so they despise and flout him while seeking his ducats. Maude Adams in the sunset of her fame as America's most adored actress took the part of Portia, a character that well expresses Shakespeare in his gentler moods. The scene in the fifth act when Portia and Nerissa, her waiting-maid, coming home from Venice by night, and seeing a candle burning in the hall, expresses the very essence of naturalness and beauty:

Portia: "That the light we see is burning in my
hall:
How far that little candle throws its
beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty
world."

Nerissa: "When the moon shown we did not see
the candle."

Portia: "So doth the greater glory dim the less:
A substitute shines brightly as a king
until a king be by; and then his state
empties itself, as doth an inland brook
into the main of waters."

Scattered through this absorbing drama are many pithy thoughts:

"Nature hath framed strange fellows in her
time;"

"His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid
in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day
ere you find them; and when you have them,
they are not worth the search."

"* * * superfluity comes sooner by white
hairs, but competency lives longer."

"If to do were as easy as to know what were
good to do, chapels had been churches, and
poor men's cottages princes' palaces. It is a
good divine that follows his own instructions:
I can easier teach twenty what were good to
be done, than be one of the twenty to follow
mine own teaching."

"How like a fawning publican he looks!"

"In the Rialto, you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances:
Still have I borne it with a patient shrug:
For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe:"

"My turn by fortune from the weaker hand:"

"And so may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one unworthier may attain,
And die with grieving."

"* * * it is a wise father that knows his
own child."

"That ever holds; who riseth from a feast
With that keen appetite that he sits down?"

"But love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;"

"A golden mind stoops not to shows of dress:"

"All that glisters is not gold."

"O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd corruptly! and that clear
honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer!"

"So may the outward shows be least
themselves;
The world is still deceiv'd with ornament.
In law, what plea so tainted and corrupt
But, being season'd with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil?"

"There is no vice so simple but assumes
Some mark of virtue on his outward parts."

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:"

"But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,—
It is enthroned in the heart of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice."

"A Daniel come to judgment!"

"Is it so nominated in the bond?"

"* * * as thou urgest justice, be assur'd
Thou shalt have justice, more than thou desir'st."

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;"

The play, "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," was written by Shakespeare in 1601-2. It was taken by the playwright from an older Danish work. Hamlet is a story of human passion and murder. Claudius, brother to the King of Denmark, conniving with Gertrude the Queen, poisons his brother, and seizes the throne; thereafter he marries Gertrude. Hamlet, son of the murdered King, chagrined by his mother's hasty re-marriage, returns to Denmark and the ghost of his father appears swearing the son to revenge. Among the best known and most often played of Shakespearian dramas, many tense utterances are contained therein:

"The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day;"

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

"* * * foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's
eyes."

"Do not, as some ungracious pastors do,
Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven;"

When we were but sixteen the lines spoken by Polonius, Lord Chamberlain, to his son Laertes so intrigued us that we committed them to memory to rise up before us from time to time:

"Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act,
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, unfledg'd comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice:

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man;"

* * * * *

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all—to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

"* * * it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance."

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!—"

"Why, what should be the fear?
I do not set my life at a pin's fee;
And for my soul, what can it do to that,
Being a thing immortal as itself?"

"Something is rotten in the state of Denmark."

"Remember thee!
Yea, from the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past,
That youth and observation copied there;
And thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,"

"* * * one may smile, and smile, and be a villain;"

"There are more things in heaven and earth,
Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

"What a piece of work is man! How noble
in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form
and moving, how express and admirable! in
action, how like an angel! in apprehension,
how like a god! the beauty of the world! the
paragon of animals!"

"For murder, though it have no tongue, will
speak."

"The spirit that I have seen
May be the devil: and the devil hath power
To assume a pleasing shape;"

Hamlet's famous soliloquy on death has held the
rapt attention of millions of listeners. It is worthy
of repetition in full:

"To be, or not to be,—that is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them?—To die,—to sleep,—

No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die,—to sleep;—
To sleep! perchance to dream:—ay, there's the
rub;

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's con-
tumely,

The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,—
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action."

A further selection and we will leave Hamlet:

"Be not too tame neither, but let your own
discretion be your tutor: suit the action to the
word, the word to the action: with this spe-
cial observance, that you o'erstep not the mod-
esty of nature:"

"* * * let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play;
For some must watch, while some must sleep:
So runs the world away,—"

"Confess yourself to heaven;
Repent what's past! avoid what is to come;
And do not spread the compost on the weeds,
To make them ranker."

"Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail: and that should
teach us
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

From "King Richard II" we present the famous
speech on England by John of Gaunt, Lord Lan-
caster:

"Methinks I am a prophet new inspir'd,
And thus, expiring, do foretell of him:

His rash fierce blaze of riot cannot last,
For violent fires soon burn out themselves;
Small showers last long, but sudden storms are
short;

He tires betimes that spurs too fast betimes;
With eager feeding food doth choke the feeder:
Light vanity, insatiate cormorant,
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.
This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise;
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war;
This happy breed of men, this little world;
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands;
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this
England,

This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings,
Fear'd by their breed, and famous by their birth,
Renowned for their deeds as far from home,—
For Christian service and true chivalry,—
As is the sepulchre in stubborn Jewry
Of the world's ransom, blessed Mary's Son;—
This land of such dear souls, this dear dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world,
Is now leas'd out,—I die pronouncing it,—
Like to a tenement or pelting farm;
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds;
That England, that was wont to conquer others,
Hath made a shameful conquest of itself.
Ah, would the scandal vanish with my life,
How happy then were my ensuing death!"

The play "Measure for Measure," now seldom
performed, contains a few memorable lines:

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt."

"We must not make a scarecrow of the law."

"Some rise by sin and some by virtue fall:"

"Could great men thunder
As Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be quiet,
For every pelting petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder: nothing but
thunder.—
Merciful heaven!

Thou rather, with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt,
Split'tst the unwedgeable and gnarled oak
Than the soft myrtle;—but man, proud man!
Dress'd in a little brief authority,—

Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,

Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep; who, with our spleens,
Would all themselves laugh mortal."

We will close our selections with one from "King Henry VIII" whose reign marked the reformation period and paved the way for the brilliant reign of Elizabeth, his daughter, who broke the might of Spain and through her discoveries made England more than an insular nation. It is this play that tells the story of the culmination of Cardinal Lord Wolsey's career which embraced the betrayal of the Duke of Buckingham, and the downfall of his Queen, Katherine, the first of Henry's six wives:

"WOLSEY'S FAREWELL"

"So farewell to the little good you bear me.
Farewell! a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And, when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a-ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do. I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
At length broke under me and now has left me,
Weary and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye:
I feel my heart new open'd. O, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors!
There is, betwixt that smile we would aspire to,
That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women have:
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again.

* * * * *

"Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me,
Out of thy honest truth, to play the woman.
Let's dry our eyes: and thus far hear me, Crom-
well;
And, when I am forgotten, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me more must be heard of, say, I taught thee,
Say, Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and shoals of honor,
Found thee a way, out of his wreck, to rise in;
A sure and safe one, though thy master miss'd it.
Mark but my fall, and that that ruin'd me.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition:
By that sin fell the angels; how can man, then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by it?
Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate
thee;

Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues. Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O

Cromwell,

Thou fall'st a blessed martyr! Serve the king;
And,—prithee, lead me in:
There take an inventory of all I have,
To the last penny; 'tis the king's: my robe,
And my integrity to heaven, is all
I dare now call mine own. O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, He would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

Through centuries, in every land and clime, William Shakespeare's name has emblazoned the literary heavens, his unique philosophy and his marvelous interpretations of human nature intriguig the literate world. While the scenes of certain of his plays were laid outside of England, yet as John Masefield said, speaking of a "Midsummer Night's Dream:"

"Shakespeare attained to all the spiritual powers of the English. He made a map of the English character. We have not as yet passed the frontiers of it. It is one of his humanities that the English country, which made him, always made much of him, so that, now, wherever his works go, something of the soul of that country goes too, to comfort exiles over the sea. Man roams the world, wandering and working; but he is not enough removed from the beasts to escape the prick of the heart that turns the tired horse homeward, and sets the old fox padding through the woods to die near the earth where he was whelped. Shakespeare's heart always turned for quiet happiness in the country where he lived as a boy. In this play, he turned not to the squires and farm folk, but to the country itself, and to those genii of the country, the fairies, believed in, and often seen by country people, and revered by them as a cause of mishaps. Imagination in a work of art is a transmuting of the known by understanding."

"Sentinels of Safety" Trophy

(Continued from page 380)

trophy for The Union Pacific Coal Company. Mr. Cameron is one of the foremost men in safety work in this country today. He will bring a very timely message which will be of interest to everyone.

Mr. Eugene McAuliffe and the McAuliffe Kiltie Band will be on hand to greet Mr. Cameron when he arrives in Rock Springs by plane on the morning of September 10th.

• Engineering Department •

Geysers*

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

THE term "Geyser," from an Icelandic word meaning "to gush," is applied to certain hot springs which at intervals spout a column of hot water and steam into the air. Depending on the size of the geyser and its special peculiarities the column of water may be only a few feet high, or from that up to several hundreds; the eruption may last a few minutes, or several hours; the quantity of water discharged may be small, or be many thousands of gallons; the jet may play steadily and continuously straight up, or be fitful, be composed of minor jets, or be thrown in inclined directions. The interval between eruptions may be a definite one of a number of minutes, or hours, or it may be quite irregular, and several days may elapse between them. Each geyser has, in these ways, its own peculiarities. As they are special kinds of boiling springs they are not common and, so far as known, appear to be confined to three regions; The Yellowstone Park, Iceland and New Zealand.

Some geysers consist, at the surface, of a basin which may be several feet to a number of yards long and broad, and rather deep. The sides and edges of the basins are usually beautifully ornamented by the deposits of silica described beyond, and terminated at the bottom in tubes or fissures leading to the heated depths below. The tubes and basins are, except after eruptions, filled with water at or near the boiling point. In other types the geysers, by their deposits, have built up mounds or cones of silica, from a foot or two to several yards high which form upward continuations of the pipes. Of the Yellowstone geysers, the most celebrated perhaps, is the one known as "Old Faithful" which for many years after its discovery had a very regular interval between eruptions of about 65 minutes. It is now becoming more irregular. This, and the decline of activity in other geysers, or springs, does not mean any immediate diminution of thermal action in this region, only changes going on in the underground system of pipes and fissures which conduct and supply the hot water. Altogether, there are several dozen fine geysers in the park, while the number of hot springs, fumaroles and thermal vents of various kinds amounts to several thousand. It is a fact not easily explained that geysers have been found only in felsite lavas.

CAUSE OF GEYSER ACTION

The intermittent eruptive action of geysers de-

pends on the relation between pressure and the boiling point of the water, as was pointed out by Bunsen in connection with the great geyser in Iceland. The boiling point of water under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere at sea-level is 212 degrees Fahrenheit; increase of pressure raises it, a decrease lowers it. Thus, the boiling point at the bottom of a column of water will be raised by the pressure of the super-incumbent layer above it; it will gradually rise as we follow the tube from the surface downward. If, however, the cavity, or fissure, be large and open the heated water below will rise, convection currents will be established mingling with the water, so that it will have nearly,

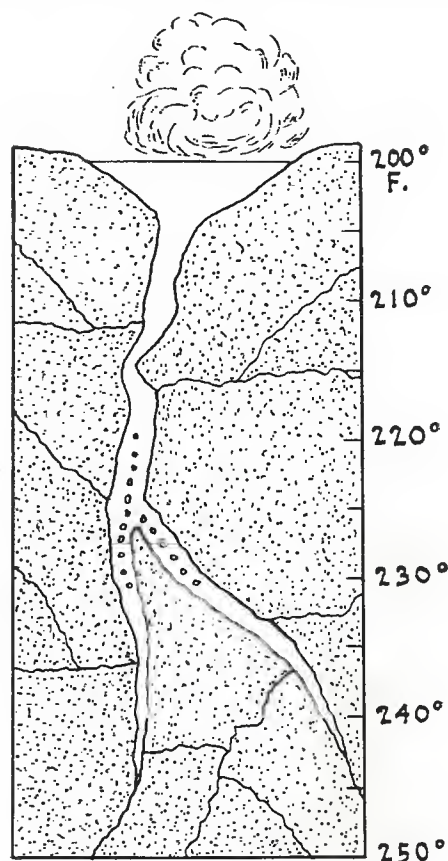


FIG. 1.

Diagram to illustrate conditions necessary for geyser action.

*Pirsson and Schucherts Geology.

though not quite, the same temperature in different parts of the cavity, and a regular boiling spring will result. But if the tube be long, narrow, tortuous, or constricted, convection will be prevented, or restrained, and the water must boil in different levels at different temperatures corresponding to the pressures. Suppose at a point 230° in Fig. 1 the boiling point is reached, bubbles of steam are formed, the column of water above is raised a little by the expansion, the bubbles of steam rise into the cooler liquid above and collapse, the column of water settles back with jarring, thudding sounds commonly heard before eruption. The temperature of the water will gradually rise until it is just about at the boiling point for each level corresponding to its depth and pressure. Finally, when a sufficient volume of steam is formed in the lower parts, the expansion will cause some of the water in the basin, or cone, at the top to overflow, this lowers the pressure throughout the tube, and the water at each level, being now heated above the boiling point for the diminished pressure will immediately flash into steam, and a mingled column of steam and hot water will be driven roaring out of the pipe into the air. After the eruption is over the system fills again by inflow of ground water through the fissured rock, and the process is repeated.

The varied forms of fissures, underground conduits, and water supply account for the peculiarities shown by different geysers. It has been found that adding alkaline substances, such as soap or lye, to the waters of the geysers causes some of them to erupt very quickly; this makes the water somewhat viscous and the liberation of steam difficult and rather explosive, leading to sudden lowering of pressure and eruption.

That the source of heat for the geysers and hot springs in the Yellowstone Park must be quite deeply seated is shown by their occurrence in and on the shores of Yellowstone Lake, an immense body of very cold water, below which the rocks must be cooled to considerable depths.

Doctor E. T. Allen of Washington in a lecture delivered there stated the earlier theories of hot spring action belonged to two opposing schools. The first held that everything discharged by a geyser or hot spring—water, steam and dissolved minerals—originated at or near the surface. The water descended thru the earth until it encountered hot rock and was thereby heated. The opposing theory was that the discharge was all supplied from deep sources, the hot water being merely condensed out of some of the steam.

Neither theory is entirely true, Dr. Allen told his audience; hot springs and geysers receive contributions from both above and beneath. The importance of surface water in their formations is shown by the fact that hot springs are most abundant and flow more freely in exactly the kind of valleys or basins that favor the formation of cold springs.

Evidence that the heat source is steam released by beds of lava is supplied partly by comparative studies on the kind of steam and gas discharges that arise from lava in volcanic regions, partly by direct study of the steam and gases of the Yellowstone hot springs themselves. Besides steam the Yellowstone vents discharge gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and other products abundant in active lava, but present only as traces in the surface rocks of the regions where these hot springs are located.

Another argument for the independence of the steam source, Dr. Allen pointed out, is that while the water discharge from the hot springs varies, the steam discharge does not. A hot spring may dwindle during a drouth and finally cease to flow any water at all. But when that happens it simply turns into a steam vent, continuing to discharge steam and the other volcanic gases.

Dr. Allen dispelled two other beliefs long and widely held. Geyser eruptions do not come with absolute clock-like regularity, he said. Old Faithful, which is supposed to erupt right on the minute, has a period that varies from 38 to 81 minutes, its 65-minute period is only a fairly well observed average. Up to July, 1936, the shortest and longest intervals between eruptions of Old Faithful were recorded when the usually reliable geyser spouted once at 11:56 a. m. and then burst into action again at 12:26 p. m., a wait of only 30 minutes.

Then the well-plumed "lady" bided her time until 1:58 p. m., an interval of 92 minutes, the longest break between eruptions on record. The long-delayed eruption was marked also by an unusually long preliminary display, with more than 20 minutes used up in minor eruptions as a dress rehearsal for the overtime performance.

It was noted that the premature eruption went to a height of only 100 to 110 feet, scarcely doing justice to the true-form Old Faithful with its 150- to 175-foot column of water.

Clocked periodically since pre-season, the geyser has been holding almost perfectly to a 65-minute interval between eruptions.



Typical example of cone built by geyser silica deposit.



Lone Star Geyser during eruption.

Observed facts, Dr. Allen said further, do not indicate that all geysers are ruled by the so-called Bunsen theory of geyser action: Bunsen, himself, as a matter of fact, devised this theory to account for only one geyser in Iceland, and did not intend it for universal application.

It has been found by Weid the deposit of silica by geysers is very largely due to the secretion of it by certain low forms of vegetable life, diatoms and algae, the latter related to sea-weeds, which flourish in the warm and even hot waters. The beauty of many of the pools is greatly enhanced by the rich coloring which these growths add to them. It may be that they represent to us some of the earliest and most primitive types of life which existed on the earth.

Besides silica the hot-springs may form other substances; the waters in some places are acid and deposit sulphur and alum salts. In other cases, sulphides of arsenic and of metals are found, throwing light on the formation of ore bodies.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

HYDRAULIC coal-mining is being experimented with in Russia and, judging by reports, has reached a stage that warrants its practical application. The equipment used consists essentially of a hydraulic monitor which delivers a powerful stream of water that serves not only to cut the coal but to remove it from the working face. At the time of the initial tests in a colliery producing coal of average hardness, the monitor operator was able to mine 20 tons in an hour. The water was delivered at a pressure of approximately 220 pounds per

square inch, cutting the coal like a knife and washing it into a drain connecting with a sump. From there it was transported to the surface by mechanical means.

Ephraim Nesbit, Secretary of the Boulder Valley Coal Company and a veteran coal-mine operator, died suddenly at Denver from a heart attack. He was a co-owner of the Boulder Valley and Centennial mines, near Lafayette, Colorado, and began work as a miner at the age of 21, coming from his native town of Belleville, Illinois. He was a partner of the late P. M. Peltier, who died about one year ago. His wife, one son and three grandchildren survive.

The 1937 Mines Inspection Department of Scotland shows the average number of persons employed was 94,019; of that, 71,713 were underground employees; 20,633 were on the surface; 1,673 were clerks, etc.; boys under 16, 3,501.

The Manchester, England, Geological and Mining Society is this year celebrating its centenary.

At the recent annual meeting of the Colorado and New Mexico Coal Operators Association, at Denver, Mr. L. C. White, Mr. Homer Harris, and Mr. F. O. Sandstrom were respectively elected President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer.

China is reported to have eight hundred thousand mine workers.

Coal production in India is an important industry. About twenty-one million tons per year are mined, with 160,000 miners. The seams are usually thick, the pits shallow, working conditions relatively good. Fifty-four hours on the surface weekly, and 9 hours daily underground, bank to bank, are prescribed. No person under 15 years may be employed, and none under 17 may work underground without medical certificate. Thirty per cent of the output is consumed by the railroads of the country.

The first coal from Russia to come to Montreal has reached that port. It is the first of half a dozen cargoes.

James M. Bagley has been elected President of the Bucoda Coal Mining Co., Seattle, vice James Bagley, deceased.

N. W. Rice has re-assumed the presidency of United States Fuel Co., Salt Lake City, replacing D. D. Muir, deceased.

ONE-PIECE SUIT

"How often are we sadly mistaken in judging by appearances."

"Yes, I never judge a man by the clothes he wears, for many a pair of patched trousers covers a warm heart."

Ye Old Timers

General Electric Old Timers

A recent study of the records reveals the fact that there are 45 employees of the General Electric Company who have 45 or more years of service. Of this number two have 50 or more years and two have 49 years. Schenectady Works has the largest number of 45-year men with 19. The general office group at Schenectady has the second largest number with eight. Lynn River Works has four. W. R. Burrows, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, has 46 years of service.

Old Timers' Pictures

We are displaying, in each issue of our Magazine, a few pictures of members of the Old Timers' Association, or their families, which were taken at the Fourteenth Annual Reunion held here on June 18th.

Old Timers

Thomas Overy, Sr., and Ben Caine



Thomas Overy, Sr., Mine Foreman, No. 4, Rock Springs, shown at left in the above photo, is a married man, one son. "Tom" was born at Almy, Wyoming, April 29, 1888, and entered the service of the Company at No. 2 Mine, Cumberland, as a

tracklayer, in September, 1902. He holds Certificates as Mine Foreman, Gas Watchman, and Shot Firer, and is active in First Aid work, all through knowledge in mining practices gained in an I. C. S. course from Scranton, Pennsylvania. Has been out of our employ on several occasions (ranching for quite a period of years) and in addition to having been employed at Reliance, has also been engaged in Mines Nos. 4, 7, and 8, here.

Ben Caine, the youthful chap shown with Mr. Overy in the picture, is a native of Plain City, Utah, born October 12, 1890. Is a married man, four daughters and one son. Entered the employ of the Company at Superior as laborer on October 24, 1910, and holds the same certificates as carried by his picture companion. Is now Night Foreman in "D" Mine, at Superior.

Father and Son



At right, John Firmage, Sr., born Feb. 13, 1863, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland. His initial employment in the United States was with the Utah Northern Ry. (Union Pacific subsidiary) in 1880 at Butte, Montana. Later was engaged with the Oregon-Washington and Union Pacific roads. He came to Rock Springs in 1885 and procured work with

our Company. By reason of his long connection with U. P. interests, he was pensioned in March, 1929, and has of recent years been a resident of Salt Lake City. John is a regular attendant at the yearly reunions, and may always be located in groups of Old Timers reminiscing on ye olden days.

John Firmage, Jr., employed as Tippleman at Rock Springs, was born in this city on January 27, 1895. He is a married man, has three daughters. He was first employed as a greaser here in September, 1907, and has been continuously in our employ since starting with the exception of nine months spent in army service.

Sport Events at the Old Timers' Meeting June 18th



Battle Royal

Boys from ten to twelve years of age.



Battle Royal

Boys fourteen years of age.



"Tug-of-War."

The "battle royal" held upon the occasion of the Old Timers 14th Annual Reunion proved to elicit much interest and applause from the crowds in the bleachers and surroundings. Picture No. 1 shows boys of ages 10 to 12, while No. 2 depicts those of 14. Harry C. (Bunny) Livingston is on the platform as referee.

The "tug-of-war" also had its share of enthusiasts rooting for the "home team."

Death of Mrs Thomas McMurtrie

There passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital, August 8th, Mrs. Thomas McMurtrie, of this city, following a brief illness.

Born in Scotland in 1875, she came to the United States in 1902, settling in Birmingham, Alabama, where the family resided for several years, moving thence to Thurber, Texas, and later on to Rock Springs. She was married to Thomas McMurtrie in April, 1894.

Surviving are her husband, four sons and two daughters, besides a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Members of the Old Timers' Association, to which organization her husband has belonged since its inception, extend deepest sympathy to those bereft, as do their legion of friends and acquaintances.



Mrs. Thomas McMurtrie

Funeral services were held from a local church on August 11th, interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

Kenneth E. Powell Passes On

The sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances in the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Obie Powell in the death of Kenneth E. Powell, their 16-year-old son, at the Wyoming General Hospital, August 30th. "Ken" was a junior in the local High School, but, due to heart complications, he had not attended the institution the past year. The funeral services were held Monday, August 1st, interment in Mountain View Cemetery here. He was prominent in Superior musical circles, and was also commander of the Superior unit of the Sons of the American Legion.

Survivors are his parents and one brother, Donald. His father, at the recent Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, was elected Vice-President.

Death of William N. Bergren

Following a lengthy illness in the Memorial Hospital at Cheyenne, William N. Bergren, age 26, passed away on August 12. He was employed as Engineer-Draftsman at the CCC Camp at Farson and previously in the United States Public Survey office at Cheyenne. His widow, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lauri Bergren, and three brothers are survivors, the father being a member of the Old Timers Association.

The sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances is extended to the bereaved. Interment was made in the local cemetery.

Hanna Band Makes Trip to Cheyenne

THROUGH the courtesy of the Company and the business men of Hanna and Elmo, the Hanna Miners' Band was enabled to accept the invitation extended by the committee to participate in the Frontier Days Celebration in Cheyenne, July 29th.

Leaving Hanna at 5:30 A. M., the band arrived in Cheyenne at 9 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to 24th and Capitol Avenue for the start of

the parade. Our band shared honors with the Ogden Union Pacific Band in leading the Union Pacific section in the parade. The line of march extended from the State Capitol Building through the business district and back to the Capitol, a distance of approximately three miles. The band, led by the Misses Donna Jean Jones and Elaine Tavelli, who were appropriately dressed in white slacks, black shirts and hats, bearing ribbons advertising Hanna coal, made a very smart appearance.

After lunch, the band, having been invited to play at Frontier Park for the Rodeo, proceeded directly to that point, where they participated in the grand parade which opened the afternoon show. En route to their seats in front of the grandstand, they found, much to their chagrin, these were occupied by a group of Sioux Indians. Led by "Colonel" Henry Jones, the band fearlessly attacked in an endeavor to recover the lost property, but had much the same result as did General Custer in his last fight with these same Indians. The Hanna organization reluctantly accepted other benches, meanwhile keeping a watchful eye on the wily Redskins.

After the show, the band left immediately for home, stopping only at Laramie for dinner.

The only sad note in the day's events was the fact that Mr. Thomas Butler, who was asked to act as drum major, was confined to his home in Rock Springs and was unable to make the trip. The members of the band send him their heartiest wishes for a speedy and complete recovery, and hope he will be with them on their next trip.

—A. T. Henkell, Jr.

Jack Lee, Jr.

Carlyle Pomeroy

"Unlimited power is worth more for the average person than unlimited alcohol; and the resulting intoxication is more damaging for others. Very few have not deteriorated when given absolute dominion. It is worse for the governor than for the governed."—William Lyon Phelps.



The Hanna Band at Cheyenne on the occasion of their recent trip to that point to participate in the Frontier Days Celebration.

1938 Garden Contest

THE annual bid for supremacy in the culture of flowers and vegetables, the care of neat yards and lawns, shrubs, etc., was up for decision the middle of August, the judges in the various districts at their wits end, so numerous were the exhibits and offerings and so keen the competition. Each tried to outdo or out-rival his neighbor, with the result that the names of many new winners are recorded in the 1938 contests.

The selection of the time for inspection and awards was none too soon as old "Jack Frost" had made his unwanted appearance thus early in the district upon several occasions, fortunately not inflicting much damage to the tender petals, fronds, leaves and shoots.

It looks as though members of The Old Timers' Association are "out in front" when it comes to beautifying their surroundings and raising a few vegetables for the family table, as the writer noted that several of the successful gardeners belonged to the organization mentioned. It is the hope of the management that these pioneer employees will continue in this glorious activity and that many others will adopt measures to start next season.

Following are shown the names of those who were successful in winning the cash prizes:

ROCK SPRINGS

First Prize

Martin Kobler*

Second Prize

Eugene Paoli*

Third Prize

Mrs. Anna Dolence

RELIANCE

First Prize

Edward Vollack*

Second Prize

George Snyder*

Third Prize

John Holmes*

WINTON

First Prize

Hans Madsen

Second Prize

Sylvester Tynsky

Third Prize

Mrs. Edgar Wallen



WINNERS AT ROCK SPRINGS

1. *First Place, Martin Kobler. Mrs. Kobler shown in the picture.*

2. *Second Place, Eugene Paoli. Mrs. Paoli and children in the picture.*

3. *Third Place, Mrs. Anna Dolence.*



WINNERS AT HANNA, SUPERIOR AND WINTON

1. First Place, Hanna, Frank Worsley. 2. Second Place, Hanna, Evan Jones. Mrs. Jones and daughter, Joe Ann, shown in the picture. 3. Third Place, Hanna, Marion Tolin. 4. First Place, Superior, Salma Walkama. Mrs. Walkama shown in the picture. 5. Second Place, Superior, Frank Subic. Mr. Subic shown in the picture. 6. Third Place, Superior, Frank Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan shown in the picture. 7. First Place, Winton, Hans Madsen. Mr. and Mrs. Madsen shown in picture. 8. Second Place, Winton, Sylvester Tynsky. 9. Third Place, Winton, Mrs. Edgar Wallen.



WINNERS AT RELIANCE

1. First Place, Edward Vollack. Mrs. Vollack and daughter (Mrs. Guido Anselmi) in the picture.
2. Second Place, George Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder shown in the picture.
3. Third Place, John Holmes. Mrs. Holmes shown in the picture.

HANNA

First Prize

Frank Worsley*

Second Prize

Evan Jones

Third Prize

Marion Tolin

SUPERIOR

First Prize

Salma Walkama*

Second Prize

Frank Subic

Third Prize

Frank Buchanan*

Thanks are due the judges who took over the laborious task of inspecting the many yards and gardens in the various districts, no small job.

Photographs of these beauty spots are herewith printed so our readers may gaze upon and enjoy the handiwork of their fellow employes, which may serve as an incentive to follow in their footsteps.

*Members of The Old Timers' Association are indicated by an asterisk.

Schools

FOR the second term of Summer School at Wyoming University 446 pupils were enrolled, an increase of 25 over last year.

Several changes in the personnel of the teaching staff at Wyoming University will be made effective September 1st:

Leon C. Smith has been appointed Assistant Professor of Voice, Department of Music, relieving Deane Smith on leave.

Vivian M. Kuhl will be Instructor of the School of Music, vice Francella French, on leave.

Viola Beery will be Director of Commons, vice Martin Monroe, resigned.

Rock Springs Schools opened for the Fall and Winter term on August 29th. Many repairs were made during the vacation period.

One newspaper account of the Roosevelt wedding read in part: "Bishop Sherrill conducted the first part of the simple Episcopal ceremony, and Dr. Peabody took it up at the point where the couple exchanged cows."

• Of Interest to Women •

Choice Recipes

SAVORY STUFFED TOMATOES

Three large firm tomatoes, 1 cup mushrooms, 1 cup soft bread, 2 tablespoons chopped onions, 2 tablespoons chopped green peppers (optional), 1 egg, 2 tablespoons butter, melted; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika.

Wash tomatoes. Remove centers. Stuff with the rest of the ingredients, combined. Place in a small shallow baking pan. Add half an inch of water. Bake for 35 minutes in a moderate oven. Carefully transfer to a serving platter. Garnish with stuffed eggs.

PEACHY PUDDING

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon granulated sugar, 4 tablespoons fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk.

Mix together the dry ingredients. Cut in the fat with a knife. Slowly add milk. When a soft dough forms, pat it out, until it is half an inch thick, in a shallow greased baking pan. Cover with peaches.

PEACHES

(Fresh or Canned)

Two cups sliced peaches, 3 tablespoons soft butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Mix ingredients and spread on soft dough. Bake for 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve warm or cold with cream.

CHICKEN ESPANOLE

A nice way to prepare a large stewing chicken: Cut the fowl in sections and dredge with flour. Brown well in hot fat in a pot roaster. Cook giblets and neck in water until tender and use this liquor for the chicken. If not enough, add extra water to cover the chicken. Cover pan and cook gently until the chicken is tender.

In another pan fry 2 chopped onions in butter and until brown. Add 1 can tomato puree, 1 small can mushrooms, 2 chopped green peppers and cook until the peppers are softened. When chicken is tender, add sauce and cook together for 10 minutes longer. Serve on a platter with tiny baking powder biscuits surrounding it.

SAVORY STEW

One and a half pounds cubed round steak, 3 tablespoons olive oil, 1 quart water, 1 can kernel corn, 2 cups raw potatoes, diced; 1 bunch scallions, chopped with tops; 1 tablespoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon each mace, allspice and ground cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika, flour for thickening.

Put olive oil in iron stew pot and when sizzling hot add the cubed meat. Cook until meat is browned on all sides. Then add quart of boiling water and let cook slowly for one hour. Add the salt, the seasonings, chopped scallions, potatoes and corn, and let simmer slowly until potatoes are cooked. Thicken the gravy with flour, diluted in a little of the liquid in the stew pot before adding.

Activities of Women

AREN'T we glad we live in America? Baroness Ishimoto of Japan upon arriving in America a short while ago was interviewed by a correspondent for *The Christian Science Monitor*. Among other things she said concerning traditions and customs which hem in the life of a Japanese woman, was that before marriage she must obey her father, after marriage her husband. She waits upon him and his friends but does not meet them socially as American women do. In entering a car her husband precedes her, she being expected to stay in the background a certain distance behind him. Speaking of her own experiences the baroness said she was not permitted to obtain a passport until her husband applied for it.

The more we hear about other countries the more we thank God for America.

Mrs. Mary Trout, aged 92, of Lancaster, Pa., has been a member of the Leacock Presbyterian Church, Paradise, for seventy-six years.

Anita Lizana, Chilean girl who holds the women's singles tennis championship in the United States, is to wed Donald Ellis, a native of Scotland.

Mrs. Emma Coates, Great Britain's oldest woman, who has just celebrated her 107th birthday, says modern girls miss a lot of fun because they are "too refined."

When Mrs. Selma Wallace, 56, of Bonner Springs, Kan., failed to find a candidate for councilman "who won't be a 'yes' man," she filed for the office herself. She was elected—first woman official in Bonner Springs' history.

Most feminine radio stars go from Grand Opera to radio. Not so with the fair-haired, silvery-voiced Helen Jepson. It was while singing over NBC that the manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company chanced to hear her and after listening to her several times sent for her to give a special audition

which resulted in her being made a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Mrs. Pearl Polson, 50, recently visited her father, Albert M. Vance, Bogard, Mo. Parents had separated before Mrs. Polson was born.

A new book entitled "Breaks," by W. W. Scott, is a collection of several hundred boners from newspapers, etc. Here's a sample: "One of the most pleasant occasions of the season was the coming out party of Miss Anne Wemm of Third Ave., South. The beautiful deb was attired in an imported creation of jade green trimmed with ecru lace around the punch bowl."

The Pantry Shelf

USING LEFT-OVER CHICKEN

CHICKEN chop suey with rice is a splendid dish for stretching that left-over chicken into another satisfying meal. Besides the two cups shredded, cooked chicken, the ingredients include one cup shredded green pepper, two cups shredded celery and leaves, one and one-half cups chicken broth, four tablespoons soy sauce, three tablespoons butter, one cup shredded onions, two cups canned bean sprouts, one cup toasted almonds and one tablespoon cornstarch.

Melt the butter in the skillet. Put in the green pepper and the onion. Cook a few minutes, but do not brown. Add the meat and cook five minutes. Add celery, bean sprouts and broth, reserving enough broth to make a paste with the cornstarch.

Add the paste and cook gently for ten minutes, stirring well and carefully. Stir in toasted almonds and soy sauce. Add mushrooms if desired. Serve with hot steamed rice.

TASTY SALAD

Savory salad is a favorite at our house. To serve six we use one and one-half cups elbow macaroni, one cup leftover cooked ham (diced), one-half cup chopped sour pickle, three-quarters cup celery (diced), three tablespoons minced pimento, two tablespoons chopped parsley, two tablespoons grated onion, three tablespoons vinegar, two-thirds cup mayonnaise and one teaspoon salt. Cook macaroni in boiling, salted water until tender, about fifteen minutes.

Drain and, when cool, add the diced ham and other ingredients. Blend all together with mayonnaise, mixing well. Chill in automatic refrigerator. Serve in lettuce cups and garnish with radish slices. Cold sliced ham may be served with this salad, in which case the ham should be omitted.

You want your children's clothes which require frequent laundering to retain their colors as long as possible. The household washing machine is an ideal aid in this respect, because it cleanses them

so quickly and brief washing is desirable for such garments.

Be sure to test each garment to see whether the color is fast. If the color is fast, wash the garment in water of a moderate temperature and give it a short turn in the washer. Even if the color has proved fast, do not leave the garment lying around, as the color may lose its brilliance. Get all the moisture you can out of the garment, then hang it up at once to dry.

Many owners of large, middleaged homes are faced with what to do for their too high ceilings. Where this situation exists one can always give the ceilings a deeper color than the walls and balance it by a dark floor.

Then, too, in wall and window treatments, accent the horizontal rather than the vertical lines. This will bring down the height of the ceiling a little and make the entire room appear to have better proportions.

TURNED ONCE A WEEK

There is a certain comfort to a bed when the mattress is turned each time clean sheets are put on it. It gives an airiness to the mattress that makes for sound sleep.

AN EVEN BLAZE

When burning an oil lamp or oil stove, see that it is firmly placed on an even surface. Only when they are perfectly level will they give an even flame. It is not always the fault of the wick.

NEGLECTED THINGS

Having company certainly does get the little odd jobs done that otherwise are frequently neglected, such as silver cleaning, window washing, mirror polishing, furniture polishing—and yet it is so much easier to keep ahead of these things if some part of each one is done each week. Try and see.

THE LARGE FAMILY

Where the large family is compelled to share one bathroom it is sometimes advisable for the older members to keep their towels and face cloths in their own rooms. It will make the bathroom seem more tidy without so many towel racks and it is almost the only possible way to insure your towels against being used at some time by the smaller members.

THE BOY'S CAP

When the youngster comes in from play, take a look at the inside of his cap and see if it is not wet with perspiration. Lift up the lining and let it air well before he starts all over again the next day. Otherwise the cap will have a sour odor.

HAVE YOU TRIED—

...chopped mint in dressing for your banana salad...fruit cobbler to which chopped Brazil nuts

are added...freezing canned grapefruit juice in your ice cube trays for adding to lemonade and fruit punches...

MILK IN COLORS

The modern American housewife may soon grace her breakfast table with colored milk. Her kitchen in green, red, blue or pink, the result of her whim for interior decorating, will not be put out of harmony by the bottle of liquid—so nourishing and necessary in everyone's diet—which nature has stamped white.

More important than its pleasing appearance, colored milk will be tastier. At the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, scientists are endeavoring to make this possible. They are flavoring the milk with fruit juices. In England, many flavors have been added to dairy drinks.

If clothes have been made too blue, put them into boiling water and leave for half an hour. If that is not successful boil them till white.

Hard water is softened by using a tablespoonful of borax to about two gallons of water.

When preparing potatoes for boiling, choose them equal in size to ensure even cooking. Avoid cutting them, as cut potatoes boiled are never so nice as whole ones.

In Summer months the wise mother changes her preschool child's routine to fit the longer hours of daylight and hot weather. But the question arises as to just what the small child shall do when he is not eating or sleeping.

Because so little clothing and such simple garments are worn the child may engage in those messy activities which are forbidden in other seasons of the year. Water is essential to his happiness, nor is it necessary to have a lake, an ocean or even a creek to play in, for each child can have his own private swimming pool by merely filling a galvanized tub with water warm enough to prevent chilling.

Paddling about in such a "pool" is preferable for many reasons to playing under a hydrant. It is more sanitary than the average public swimming pool, and there is little danger of drowning. An old saucepan or bucket with which the children may pour water over each other is an easily acquired piece of equipment, and splashing is a game which will keep them occupied for a long time.

In hot weather the most common illnesses among small children are gastro-intestinal upsets. These are practically always caused by dietary indiscretions, such as eating spoiled food or sour ice cream or too much fruit.

Household Hints

SPRINKLE a little lemon juice over the knives of your food chopper to improve the flavor of raisins, dates and other dried fruits you grind. It also

will help prevent them from sticking to the chopper.

Use a stiff dry brush to clean the grids on the waffle iron. Wipe the iron carefully with a damp cloth. Then dry it with a soft clean cloth. Never immerse the iron in water. Store it in a sack and when ready to use it clean it well with a cloth.

Some "imperfect towels" are good buys, especially for summer use when the quantity of towels is more important than the quality. Certain towels are marked "imperfect" because they have uneven hems or are irregular in size. Be sure the imperfection is not due to improper weaving.

Use browned flour to make meat gravies more savory. Spread a thin layer of flour on a shallow pan, heat it in a moderate oven until it is well browned, then cool and store the browned flour in a covered jar for use when needed.

To clean jewelry, put it in a small bowl, cover it with glycerine and let it stand 15 minutes. Pour off the glycerine and cover the jewelry with one cup of warm water and two tablespoons of ammonia. After five minutes rinse the jewelry with cold water and wipe it dry with soft tissue paper. Never use a frayed cloth or cotton for drying jewelry.

Discolorations on the inside of aluminum utensils caused by alkaline foods may be removed by boiling a solution of one tablespoon of vinegar to one quart of water in the utensil.

Washable garments stained with grease (not machine grease) should be rubbed well with soap, then soaked in warm water apart from rest of the laundry.

If fat in your frying or broiling pan catches fire, a handful of salt thrown into the pan is usually sufficient to put it out immediately. If not, throw on more salt.

Metal teapots sometimes give a "musty" flavor to tea made in them. To prevent this, store a lump of sugar in the pot. When you're ready to use the pot rinse it in boiling water.

The addition of sour cream to certain gravies enhances their flavor, particularly lamb and veal gravies.

You can always tell a carpenter
By the way he files his saw;
You can always tell a dentist
By the way he yanks your jaw;
You can always tell an artist
By his ever-steady touch;
You can always tell a woman
But you sure can't tell her much.

• • *Our Young Women* • •

What Milady Will Wear

A MORE midseason fashion seasoning, one of the country's leading hatters is launching wine, forest green and bright blue velvet hats inspired by the swashbuckling musketeers of the seventeenth century.

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of King Louis XIV of France, which falls this year, has inspired more fashion pepper for both late summer and early fall wardrobes. Big jeweled pins about three inches in diameter, set with rhinestones and colored stones and designed to wear on necklines and lapels, reflect the ornamentation of the Sun King's reign.

Leather hats have come to town as spice for the midsummer fashion menu. One Parisian milliner makes them of kid and suede in such colors as elephant gray, rural autumn (a rich maple leaf red), dawn blue (green blue) and beet root (a deep dark red) as well as the regulation shades trimmed with bright colors. She sends them out with gloves of the same color to wear now with dark midseason frocks and later with first fall suits.

Other new baubles which intrigue smart women are rigid gold bracelets about two inches wide.

Midseason fashion spice also includes a number of tricks for brightening and varying a dark frock that is beginning to wilt a bit in summer heat. Among them are dark crepe boleros embroidered in white daisies. Something new in neckwear is a frivolous frilly little jabot scarf of Valenciennes lace which may be tucked inside the neckline of a dark summer suit.

The increasing importance of accessories suggests using them as a basis for style prophecies. At the moment all point up or down, leading to the belief that the Winter silhouette may be elongated to an all-time high. Already Fall hats and coiffures are mounting to sensational heights, collars are steadily climbing; sashes, scarfs and stoles are descending ever nearer the feet.

The outline of the early Fall shoes is what first struck this observer. The curves of the foot are followed; the cut at the top is designed to enhance instep and ankle. They are pliable and soft; the smartest are glove-fitted—meaning that they lie close and reveal the natural lines. Some shoes mount a bit higher over the instep than they did in the past; this is evident in both sports and dressy types.

Huge upturned fly-away hats, resembling umbrellas blown inside out and denuded of ribs, are worn by smart women; they are of straw pique, and even of lace or tulle and trimmed with a sizable bouquet under the brim. A large mother of pearl sea-gull, nestled among high-piled curls, is a suitable seaside coiffure. Masculine white linen evening suits consisting of slacks and a short-sleeved mess jacket are worn with feminine froufrou jabots.

Glass boutonnieres trim sports jackets, fruits or vegetables are outmoding flowers; strawberries and radishes are first favorites. Full-bloused schoolgirl sweaters, gathered into a slim waistband, are liked; they are of fine hand-knitted wool in three superimposed pastel shades. Smart yachtswomen are wearing bulky peasant sabots of carved cork in preference to wooden ones.

Lovely flecked tweeds, reflecting the color of Scottish heaths and hills, will be worn this fall. There are pine greens shot with copper and blue; rosy rusts; sage greens with copper; and clear, vivid greens. Rusty tones are particularly chic and so are duck or greenish blues or any mixture with crimson in it.

The suits these tweeds are made into have fingertip length, double-breasted coats, fitted, and fastened with six buttons. The skirts are pleated or goared with the seams pinched and sewn to pretend they are pleats.

The Personal Touch

A DOUBLE lipstick with a different shade of the cosmetic in each end of a two-tone cylinder is the latest purse make-up gadget. At the gold-metal end of the case there is a lipstick for daytime use and at the silver-metal end there is a brighter, more vivid tone for evening. The shades most suitable to each individual can be picked from a wide selection, then inserted in the case. For a sun tan that comes and goes with changes in the weather, one is urged to choose both a lipstick shade in the pink range and one in the more orange range.

Warm aromatic oil, specially blended, is the basis of a new manicure treatment to be used if one's hands and nails have become rough from gardening and sports. The nails are soaked in this oil for ten minutes, and the oil is left on the hands while the manicure is being given, so that there is plenty of time for it to seep in. It is supposed to improve the texture of the nails and soften the cuticle. A

smooth, clear polish base is applied before and after the polish itself is put on.

For hair that gets a bit bedraggled in the country or at the shore there is a liquid brilliantine pleasantly scented with lavender. Designed to keep curls and waves in good shape, it is sprayed on evenly with an atomizer. The bottle and atomizer come in an attractive gift package, so that one can give the ensemble to a week-end hostess.

A small, spade-shaped sponge that fits nicely into the palm of the hand is for use on trips when carrying washcloths presents difficulties. The sponge comes in a container of cellulose film. It is made by a special process so that it can be boiled and sterilized. Use of a sponge is supposed to make for more economical use of face soap and to massage the face as well as cleanse it.

Women whose backs get damp with perspiration during the dog days might like to know about back shields, made of nainsook or rayon, which protect light Summer dresses from stains of moisture. The shields come with four tiny pins and are attached to the dress inside at the shoulders and the waist.

Girl Scout Notes

Dena Shiamanna Attends All-America Girl Scout Camp

As mentioned in a previous issue, Dena Shiamanna, a Rock Springs young miss, (daughter of one of our employees) active in Girl Scout affairs in this district, attended the All-America Girl Scout Camp at Camp Cloud Rim, near Park City, Utah, August 10th to 31st. One representative Girl Scout from each State was singled out to be present at this encampment. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Honorary Vice President of the organization, was on the program for an address in connection



Dena Shiamanna

with the dedication of the new hospital unit. Miss K. Jean Van Vleck, of Jackson, it is learned, was another delegate from our State. By way of parenthesis, Dena is a valuable adjunct to the Girls' troop of Rock Springs which captured first prize

at the June First Aid Contest. We present herewith a late picture of the young lady, subject of this article.

Girl Scouts, their mothers and friends, of Superior, were recently entertained by Lawrence Harshbarger, local camera fan, with moving pictures of some of their activities during the just-ended camp at Newfork Lake.

A six-weeks' course in amateur dramatics ended July 28th, Girl Scouts then presenting a playlet, "The Summer Guest." The course was sponsored by the Recreation Committee of the Woman's Club, Mrs. Arthur Lee Taliaferro, Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Neal Cain.

Girl Scouts Enjoy Stay at Newfork Lake

Ninety-four girls from Rock Springs and environs returned Sunday evening, July 24th, from beautiful Newfork Lake, from one of the best outings they have enjoyed in many years. Included were Scouts from Superior, Reliance, Winton and Dines, together with guests belonging to troops at Kemmerer, Cokeville and Jackson, who were in camp for a portion of the two weeks. Eighteen Councillors were also in attendance with several prominent officials of the organization from afar, viz.: Katherine Mammitt, National Camp Visitor; Miss Van Ness, New York; Mrs. Mary Jane Littlefield, Regional Director, Salt Lake City; all of whom expressed keen delight on the management of the huge affair.

The new Pioneer unit, composed of older girls working for their Golden Eaglet badges, camped close by, doing their own cooking and other duties. This bunch was directed by Mrs. Moon, of Kemmerer, assisted by Mrs. Moore, of Kemmerer and Frances Wilkes, of Winton.

U. S. Forester, Mr. Allred, was present upon several occasions throughout the period, and assisted the girls in nature study, explaining the animals and plants encountered, conducting the lassies on hikes, etc.

Mrs. Hubert Webster, Regional Commissioner, was loud in her praise at the successful outcome of the Camp.

OH, LEO!

The wedding present difficulty had resolved itself into the usual silver butterdish.

"What shall I put on the card?" she asked. "It's not as though we've known them very well."

"Oh," he grunted, without looking up from his paper, "put on it, 'For butter—or worse.'"

"No person was ever honored for what he received. Honor has been the reward for what he gave."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

• • Our Little Folks • •

A Bird Diner

Feeding 4,000 humming birds through Spring and Summer is the interesting hobby of B. F. Tucker, of Long Beach, Cal. To accommodate the tiny birds, Tucker provides thirty "filling stations," each consisting of a long-neck flask inverted in a jelly glass. The latter has a metal cover with perforations around the edge just large enough for a humming bird's needle-like bill to enter. During a normal season the winged visitors consume nearly a ton of food in the form of sugar boiled in water.

Some of the humming birds become so tame that they will eat from a teaspoon held in Tucker's hand or even perch on his palm.

The birds begin to arrive in February and stay in the vicinity until October, when they migrate south.

The tiny birds at first fought each other while feeding, but later acquired better manners and now dine a dozen or more at a time.

Queen Mary Loves Dolls

Queen Mary's love of dolls and dolls' houses is so well known that she is sometimes sent a treasure that has been in a family for years. She was recently given a wax doll of 1835, representing Queen Victoria when a child, which had been kept in one family over 100 years. The doll, in its dainty pantalettes, voluminous petticoats and cream silk dress, edged with lace, was cleaned by experts at the Bethnal Green Museum, where it is now on view in the children's section.

Queen Mary recently presented this museum with a doll's oak four-poster bed with handprinted damask hangings in mustard color and a pillow-case made of darned net and edged with tatted work; and with an oak-paneled room of the early twentieth century, but furnished in early Jacobean style.

DROP-A-LETTER

Fill in the missing words in the following lines. Each succeeding word drops one letter. The first word is given in italics:

The ship rode in an *eastern* bay,
Asleep **** the master lty,
A *** and rugged man was he,
Who, like a ****, was at home at sea.
Like a swooping ***, he caught his prey,
Whenever an ** came his way;
But while due * the needle kept,
He in his cabin always slept.

(See solution on following page)

Doll Show at New York

The National Doll and Toy Collectors Club of New York City opened its doll show in a large auditorium, and, during the first two weeks, it is estimated forty thousand individuals visited it, only 18 per cent of the number being children. According to a statement offered by one of the sponsoring group, "the men flocked in." Dolls more than a century old were displayed; dolls of many nations, dolls of the 1880 period with corresponding doll furniture were there. Among the most modern of the exhibits the Dionne quintuplets were represented, together with their nurse and the well-known Canadian, Dr. A. R. Dafoe. Admission to the public was free, the exhibition lasting three weeks. Hand puppets of Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," made by kindergarten children, proved to be one of the big features.

"Children's World" at New York World's Fair

The 1939 World's Fair, New York City, will have a "Children's World," an amusement center entailing the expenditure of over one million dollars, covering about seven acres, and (a la P. T. Barnum) "will be the largest, most elaborate children's entertainment center in exposition or amusement park history." Large playgrounds for younger and older children will be built to be supervised by trained directors, permitting parents to leave their children there with assurance they will be properly cared for. An estimate made by one of the officials states that over two million youngsters between the ages of four and fourteen would visit the Children's Center during the continuance of the Fair.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT

Oliver was careless about his personal effects. When his mother saw clothing scattered about on the chair and floor, she inquired: "Who didn't hang up his clothes when he went to bed?"

A muffled voice from under the covers murmured, "Adam."

"How old is your little brother?" inquired Willie.

"He's a year old," replied Tommy.

"Huh! I've got a dog a year old and he can walk twice as well as your brother."

"That's nothing. Your dog's got twice as many legs."

MONEY IN BIBLE TIMES

A farthing would equal one and one-half cents.
 A gerah would be worth about three cents.
 A shekel of gold would equal eight dollars.
 A shekel of silver would equal about fifty cents.
 A mite would be less than a quarter of a cent.
 A piece of silver, or a penny, would equal thirteen cents.

A talent of gold would equal thirteen thousand, eight hundred and nine dollars.

A talent of silver would equal five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

SOLUTION TO MISSING WORDS

The ship rode in an eastern bay,
 Asleep ASTERN the Master lay,
 A STERN and rugged man was he,
 Who, like a TERN, was at home at sea.
 Like a swooping ERN, he caught his prey,
 Whenever an RN came his way;
 But, while due N the needle kept,
 He in his cabin always slept.

Girl: "Could you fix me a dose of castor oil so the oil won't taste?"

Druggist: "Certainly! Won't you have a glass of soda while waiting?"

Girl: "Oh, thank you." (And drinks the soda.)

Druggist: "Something else, Miss?"

Girl: "No, just the oil."

Druggist: "But you just drank it."

Girl: "Oh, dear! I wanted it for my mother."

Office Boy: "I et six eggs for breakfast this morning."

Bookkeeper: "You mean ate, don't you?"

Office Boy: "Well, maybe it was eight I et."

Some Garden Notes

NATHANIEL G. HARROLD, proprietor of a "Chemical Farm," is now harvesting a bumper crop of tomatoes from his lot at Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., which were grown in chemical solutions. He is now preparing a second crop to be harvested in the late Fall. The plants were started in miniature greenhouses and moved outside with the arrival of warm weather, and they receive their daily ration of nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, calcium, iron and other elements.

Many herbs are insect repelling, an expert tells us, and a sprig of mint will quickly drive away the boresome horde of ants.

There are said to be over two hundred species of Chrysanthemums.

FLOWERS INDOORS

It is time to give consideration to moving into the house some of the outdoor flowers for your winter window gardens. As mentioned elsewhere, "Jack

Frost" has already made several visits to the locality and cooler nights from this time on may be looked for. Don't wait until some frosty morning in late September or early October to perform this chore. Put some of that rich earth in your flower pots and tackle the job now, the largest flowers to be set in the biggest receptacles, trimming carefully the roots with a sharp knife,—a clean cut—being sure not to bruise them.

The annual flower show sponsored by the local Woman's Club was held at The Social Hall of the Congregational Church on August 18th, with Mr. W. O. Edmondson of the State University faculty acting in the capacity of judge, ably assisted by Mr. W. L. Duncan, County Agent. Many of the Company's employees were successful in being winners of ribbons.

THIS ONE IS ON THE "HENGLISH"

Getting wrong numbers over the telephone is not always the fault of the operator. Faulty enunciation is more often to blame. This incident illustrates one of the difficulties an operator has to overcome in answering calls.

An Englishman speaks over the telephone:

"Yes, this is Mr. 'Arrison. What, you can't 'ear? This is Mr. 'Arrison—haitch, hay, two hars, a hi, a hess, a ho, and a hen—'Arrison."—*Telephone Review*.

SORT 'ER FUSSY ABOUT THEIR WIMMIN FOLKS

The men of Concord, N. H., were rather "choosey" about their women; an advertisement in the *Federal Mirror* in 1795, read: "Wanted immediately, a woman who would be pleased with a husband; she must be sound of wind and limb and of a moderate fortune; tolerably handsome and not subject to drunkenness. She must not scold but once a month, must comb her hair at least once a week and, above all, she must neither chew tobacco nor take snuff."

"The real problem with which modern government has to deal is how to protect the citizen against the encroachment upon his rights and liberties by his own government, how to save him from the repressive schemes born of the egotism of public office."—*William E. Borah*.

Obituary Notice

Wm. Edgar Wallen, a Company employe at Winton for the past ten years, was drowned at Green River on Sunday, July 17th. The body was not recovered until the following Friday. The funeral was held from a local mortuary on Sunday, July 24th, the American Legion having charge of the graveside services. Accompanied by his family and friends, the deceased was a member of a picnic party held a few miles west of Green River.

Boy Scout Activities

BOY SCOUT troops of adjoining states (Nebraska-Wyoming-Colorado) will hold a Camporee on September 17th and 18th at Sloan's Lake, near Cheyenne.

GOOD DEED

Boy Scouts in Urbana, Ohio, have the last laugh on some engineers. The boys claimed a half buried, 800-gallon tank donated for their camp's water system. The engineers smirked, wondered how the scouts were going to move it. So the boys dug a trench around the tank, borrowed fire hose and the use of a hydrant, flooded the excavation and floated the tank. A state highway truck hauled it to their camp.

The annual Camp of Pilot Butte district of Cache Valley Council of Boy Scouts opened at Newfork Lake on Sunday, July 24th. The enrollment the first day was 80, officials stating that was four times the number of the 1937 attendance. Lads visiting the lake were from Rock Springs, Rawlins, Hanna, Dines, Winton, Superior, Reliance, Kemmerer, LaBarge, Wyoming, and Richmond, Utah.

Of all the "give me a sentence with the word" jokes we've ever heard we give the prize to the lad who put "effervescent" and "fiddlestick" in one sentence. He said:

"Effervescent enough cover on the bed, your fiddlestick out."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Harold Carlston is spending a two-weeks' vacation visiting relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. John Cameron was a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight J. Jones have returned from a short visit with relatives in Soda Springs, Idaho.

Malcolm Condie transacted business for the U. M. W. of A. in Cheyenne.

Stanley Yardas underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Norman Durnil and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Ray Hakkila, at E. Plane.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Powell have returned from a visit with relatives in Cheyenne.

C. L. Baker was confined to his home a few days with illness.

The Dave Kinniburgh family visited relatives in Reliance.

Miss Dorothy Parr, of San Jose, California, is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Parr.

Margaret Wilde was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell have returned from a visit with relatives in Cody, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Getchel, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, are visiting at the home of A. R. Anderson on Ninth Street.

Mrs. Albert Hardin has returned from a month's visit in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, where she went for the benefit of her health.

Mrs. G. L. Stevenson and daughter, Merlyn, are visiting with relatives in Seattle and other points in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Asiala visited with relatives in Superior.

The John Retford family have returned from a short visit with relatives in Price, Utah.

Nash Carr, of Los Angeles, California, is visiting here with his grandfather, Geo. Carr.

Nolan Brown is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. Alfred Russell is visiting with relatives in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stephenson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited at the home of Geo. Ward.

Mrs. Margaret Jenkins was a delegate to the convention of the Moose Lodge recently held in Kemmerer.

Harry Croft and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Lester Williams on Tenth Street.

Matt Perkovich is on the sick list.

The L. G. Parr family visited with relatives in Kemmerer.

Lester Williams and family have moved into the house recently vacated by F. A. Wilhelm on Powell Street.

Mrs. Dan Retford was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Charles Outsen has returned from a ten-day vacation spent in Colorado and Utah.

Superior

Funeral services were held in Rock Springs Wednesday morning, July 13th, for Max Rauzi, who died in Superior. Mr. Rauzi is an old-time resident of Superior, and was well known in the community. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Mrs. Frank Parton and Mrs. A. Davis attended the Rebekah Assembly recently held in Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Gates have returned to Superior after a three-months visit in Powell, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyrum Blacker have returned to Laramie after visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blacker.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson have recently returned from Haybro, Colorado, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gornik have returned from Lava Hot Springs where they have spent several days.

Mrs. A. C. Moore and daughter, Beverly, of Colorado, have been visiting friends and relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christensen have returned from Laramie, where Mr. Christensen has been attending school.

Miss Ida Conzatti, of Salt Lake City, has been visiting relatives in Superior.

Mrs. Roger Lessen, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. L. R. Moore.

Miss Ellen Wall has returned to Rock Springs after visiting her father, Mr. Fred Wall.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney McLennan are the parents of a baby boy born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. Bill Gibbs and Boy Scouts returned from Newfork Lake Sunday, after an enjoyable two weeks. Mr. Frank Zelenka went after the boys with the school bus.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Teters and family, of Rock Springs, are now making their home here.

Mrs. John E. Fuhrer has returned from a month's visit in Illinois.

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John Krafez is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson and son, Charles, vacationed for ten days in Utah.

Mr. H. E. Buckles and Mr. Wm. Sisk visited recently at the Carl Jorgensen home in Boulder.

Mr. James Kelley and sons, and Mr. J. Price, of Dines, visited at the C. Clark home in Pinedale.

Mr. R. Ebeling is again working after his recent illness.

Louis Pinter, of Nevada, is visiting at the Samas home here.

Mrs. Horace Ainscough entertained August 1st at a miscellaneous shower honoring her daughter (Eileen) whose marriage to Joe Martin, of Rock Springs, took place August 14th. About one hundred ladies were in attendance. Five Hundred and Bunco supplied the diversion of the evening, after which Eileen opened her many lovely gifts. Best wishes are extended to this couple.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley and family visited several days in Evanston at the L. Presley home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willard and family, of Rock Springs, visited at the John Easton home.

Mrs. James Zelenka is again on the sick list.

Winton

Mrs. Catherine Marceau and son, Wilfred, were called to Louisville, Ky., because of the death of a niece, Miss Helen Harrington.

Mrs. F. V. Hicks and sons have returned from an extended visit to the west coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clark are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the hospital in Rock Springs on August 7, 1938.

Mrs. Hans Madsen returned from a visit with relatives in Cheyenne, Wyoming, her son, Warren, remaining there.

Winton people who attended the "Almy Old Timers Day" near Evanston, Wyoming, were William Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moon and family.

Mrs. William Shalata underwent a major operation at the hospital in Rock Springs, and is recovering nicely at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goddard are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born at the hospital in Rock Springs on August 12, 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lamb, and Miss Flora Krueger of Laramie, Wyoming, were visitors at the Dr. Krueger home here over a week-end, after which they left with Mrs. Krueger and daughters for the Krueger cabin near Moran, Wyoming, for a short vacation.

Mrs. Michael Finnan has returned from Scottsbluff, Nebraska, where she spent the past month with her daughter who has been ill.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pecolar at the hospital in Rock Springs on August 7, 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels spent their vacation visiting with relatives at Laramie, Wyoming, and Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Andrew Spence is spending a month visiting with her brother in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams and son, John, have returned from a vacation on the west coast.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Petersen, daughter Maxine, and Elaine Hughes motored to Kansas where they met Mrs. Petersen's sister, Dr. Ivanoel Gibbons, missionary from India, who accompanied them to Hanna to visit for a while.

Miss Daisy Williams spent her vacation in Minnesota where she visited her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lemoine spent a week in Rawlins to be with Mr. Lemoine's mother who is ill at the hospital.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler and daughter, Margaret, and Jack Crawshaw motored to Kemmerer a recent week-end to visit Mrs. Straley and Mr. Macdonald.

A Young Hannaitie



Andrew Leonard Ruskanen, nine-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ruskanen of Hanna.

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—O—

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Mrs. Frank Amoss attended the Moose convention at Kemmerer.

Mrs. Jack Milne entertained at a birthday party in honor of her daughter's fourth birthday. Many of Dixie's little friends enjoyed games and delicious refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thomas and children, of Sheridan, Wyo., visited here with Mr. Thomas's mother, Mrs. Mary Thomas.

Mrs. Herbert Veitch and children returned from Rock Springs, where they visited for a few weeks.

Mrs. Ivor Christensen and her sister, Mrs. Fanny Thode, of Belvedere, S. D., were callers on Mrs. Harry Wright a recent afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harrison spent their vacation visiting in Sheridan, Wyo., and Montana.

Among those who motored to Los Angeles during vacation were Jack Pickup, Jr., Evan Jones, Jr., Alex Briggs, John Wakkuri, John Milliken, Dick Norris, Wayne Eskeli, and Neil Glad.

Mrs. Minni Peterson, old timer of Hanna and Carbon, passed away after a long illness on July 24th. Mrs. Peterson was born in Norway on September 18, 1848. She came to the United States 67 years ago, being a resident of Hanna for the past 40 years. She also lived in Carbon. The funeral was held at the Finn Hall, interment in Hanna cemetery. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Pete Puro, and a son, Hjolmer Peterson, also two granddaughters, one grandson, and two great-grandchildren.

Robert Henningsen is visiting his grandmother in Oakland, California.

Mrs. Jean Massey and granddaughter, Miss Mabel Norris, spent a delightful vacation in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, of Pennsylvania, visited here for two weeks with relatives and friends. Mrs. Prescott was a resident of Hanna at the time of the 1903 explosion, she will be remembered by her maiden name, Mary Ann While.

Mrs. John While, Sr., and Mrs. Jean Massey entertained at the Community Hall in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter spent their vacation in the Teton National Park.

Miss Margaret Buehler gave a harp recital at the evening service at the Methodist Church on August 14, and Dr. Gibbons, missionary to India, gave a very interesting talk.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth and children returned from a trip to Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clegg are the proud parents of a baby son born at the Hanna hospital on August 10.

Miss Bessie Hinek and Edward Wilkes, both of Hanna, were married in Rawlins on August 4th. Rev. Anspaugh of the Methodist Church read the ceremony. Mr. Wilkes is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkes; the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hinek.

Mrs. Joe Briggs and daughter, Josephine, returned from Denver where Mrs. Briggs went to consult an eye specialist.

Mr. Robt Molyneux and son, Albert, and daughters, Miss Nellie Molyneux, and Mrs. Percy Gaskell, Mr. Percy Gaskell, and children motored to Kenilworth and Salt Lake City during vacation.

Mrs. Brown, nee Inez Molyneux, and three daughters, of Maryland, are visiting here with Mrs. Brown's father, Mr. Molyneux.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lucas and family and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hapgood and family spent August 7 at East Fork picnicking to celebrate the birthdays of Misses Eileen Lucas and Josephine Hapgood.



Store Manager G. E. Bullock, with his wife and son, "Bill," journeyed from Hanna to Coalville, Utah, where they spent a pleasant ten days' vacation. Coalville is the locale of Mr. Bullock's boyhood days.

Leonard Hansen (Mine Clerk at Winton) and wife traversed Yellowstone and Teton National Parks during their vacation period.

The McAuliffe Kiltie Band spent a day in Salt Lake City at its recent "Covered Wagon Days" celebration, and won the admiration of the throngs who witnessed the huge parade with their fine appearance, resulting in their being awarded second prize. The "Tribune" carried a large photograph of the famed organization.

"Tom" Cook, Manager of the Sunlight Bakery store, with his family, went to Denver and Boulder, Colorado, upon his vacation.

Wendell Clark, Mine Clerk at Superior, and family, had a ten days' outing at their cabin on Fremont Lake.

K. E. Darling, Superintendent Water Department, and family visited the north country upon their vacation.

Charles Dean (Storekeeper at Superior) and family, spent their vacation in California.

Ramsay Taliaferro and wife, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were recent visitors under the parental roof here. He is connected with the Westinghouse Company at that point. He inspected the new tippie at Reliance, and the new plant being installed at the D. O. Clark Mine at Superior, and expressed keen interest in these large undertakings.

Owen Wister, novelist, recently died at his summer home at Crowfield, R. I. He will be remembered for his "The Virginian," of which one million and a half copies were sold, in which he mentioned prominently the town of Medicine Bow, Wyoming, and its leading hostelry. The remains were interred at his old home, Philadelphia.

C. E. Swann, Chief Engineer, accompanied by his wife, enjoyed a short vacation at Colorado Springs, Colorado, the middle of July.

Miss Vieno Singo, of the Purchasing Department, visited friends in Salt Lake City upon her vacation.

Frank Rosendale, of the Auditor's office accompanied his Boy Scout troop to Newfork Lake during their annual outing.

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